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VOL. XII NO. 228 BOMBAY FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 26 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
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Public Accountant.
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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passport.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
27th Sept 4th Oct.	MACEDONIA DONGOLA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND*	11,036 11,430
11th ,,	CHINA		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov	DONGOLA	MOREA*	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA	MOOLTANx	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA		15,993
29th ,,	DEVANHA	MALWA*	11,941
6th Dec	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJAx	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA		7,952
27th ,, 1925	DEVANHA	MANTUA*	10,902
3rd Jan	ALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIAx	16,315
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	DEVANHA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA	MOREA*	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA	MALWA*	10,941
28th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
4th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA	MANTUA*	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA	MONGOLIAx	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

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	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second	52	.. 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
26th Sept.	MULBERA	9,100
31st Oct	MORVADA	8,193
15th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
21st ,,	MADELA	8,303
12th Dec. 1925	MARGHA	8,258
8th Jan.	NARINGA*	6,607
22nd ,,	A STEAMER*	7,888
2 th Feb.	MORVADA	8,193
5th March	MANDALA	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,986
16th ,,	MATIANA	8,955

* Cargo vessel only will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIA VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA.
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec 1925	SICILIA	6,813	MOLDAVIA.
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb	SOUDAN	6,696	MALOJA
17th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	KAYBER
17th Mar.	SARDINIA	6,684	CATHAY

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
26th ,,	VASNA	Busreh via Karachi 9 a.m.
27th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar. 9-15 a.m.
29th ,,	VITA	Karachi. via Kathiawar.
1st Oct.	KAROA	East & S. Africa
1st ,,	BANKURA	Busreh via Karachi & P Gulf Ports

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamer	Destination.
25th Oct.	HYMETTUS	Melbourne and Sydney.

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Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Aki Maru.	Y. Kawashima	6023	17th Sept	29th S pt
*Sado Maru.	Nirei	5898	4th Oct	12th Oct.
*Tokushima Maru.	K. Kamiyama	5976	17th Oct	31st ,,
*Tamba Maru.	N. Wada	5945	28th ,,	11th Nov.

* Passenger Steamer

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Singapore ..	300	210	158	105	84
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Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

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Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
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It enables one to lay a foundation for after years

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It provides a sinking fund—is an asset to any business.

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It maintains the home in Comfort and provides an education for the children.

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The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE 12:—Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
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LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY LUCKNOW,

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the REGISTRAR of the University, which will be vacant after the 16th October, 1924. The salary is Rs. 700—50—1,000 with benefits of Provident Fund. Preference given to graduates with experience of office administration. In addition to testimonials, two references are required. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification for the post. The appointment will be, in the first instance, on probation for one year. Applications should reach the VICE-CHANCELLOR of the University on or before the 15th October, 1924.

20753

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that two certificates for Shares Nos. 66806 and 66807 of the Central Provinces Railways, Co., Ltd., standing in the name of deceased Mahmad Kasam Garaiya have been LOST or MISLAID.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above certificates in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

Name:—
D. K. INGREJI.
Pleader for
Bai MARIAM, widow of Mahmad Kasam Garaiya.

23rd September, 1924.
Address:—
Haladia Sheri, Sagarampura, SURAT.
20765

NOTICE

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for posts of SUB-INSPECTORS in the Bombay City Police Force.

2. Only Indians *who are residents of the Bombay Presidency* and possess the following qualifications need apply:—

Age.—Between 22 and 25 years.

(N.B.—In proof of the correct date of birth the applicant will have to produce *in original at the time of selection* (1) Extract of municipal or village register of births, or a Memo from the Municipal Officer or the Mamlatdar of the Taluka that the applicant's date of birth is not traceable in the register of births, (2) horoscope, (3) entries in books of family accounts, (4) certified copies of School or College registers, and (5) any other evidence.)

EDUCATION.—At least School Leaving Examination.

A good knowledge of Marathi or Gujarati is essential.

HEIGHT.—Not less than 5 ft. 5 inches.

Chest measurement.—Not less than 33" (deflated.)

Certificates from two respectable persons as to moral character and social standing.

3. Selected candidates will be required to undergo a course of training for 18 months in the Central Police Training School, Nasik, commencing from 5th January, 1925. During the course of training they will draw a monthly allowance of Rs. 40 and will have to conform to all the rules and regulations of the School. On successfully passing out of the School, they will be appointed as Sub-Inspectors on probation for 12 months on pay Rs. 125 rising to Rs. 200 by an annual increment of Rs. 5 plus free quarters, free outfit of uniform on appointment, conveyance allowance Rs. 15 per month, and clothing allowance Rs. 10 per month. On expiry of the probationary period they will be confirmed if found satisfactory.

4. Before admission into the School selected candidates will be required to pass a physical test to show that they are thoroughly fit for outdoor employment and are free from any disease likely to interfere with their efficiency as police officers; they must be vaccinated or if already vaccinated must be re-vaccinated.

5. Intending applicants should forward their applications with a specimen of their handwriting, and copies of certificates and testimonials to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, before the 10th November, 1924.

D. HEALY.
Offg. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 16th Sept. 1924.

20693

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REDUCTION IN PASSENGER FARES FROM 1ST OCTOBER, 1924.

THE bases of 1st and 2nd class single journey passenger fares will be REDUCED as under:—

1ST CLASS.

	Pies per mile per passenger.
1st 300 miles	... 24
plus for distances beyond	... 18

2ND CLASS.

1st 300 miles	... 13
plus for distances beyond	... 9

Detailed information may be obtained from Station Masters or from the undersigned.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th September, 1924. 20736

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned are prepared to consider offers for purchase of about 500 tons English Pig Iron delivery early October, 1924, ex Quay in the Alexandra Dock. Particulars may be obtained on application.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Bombay.
20742

THE HINDU SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS KARLA.

Shall RE-OPEN as usual on and from the 1st October, 1924.

Full particulars and Application Forms can be had from:

THE HON. SECRETARIES,
The Hindu Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, Karla.
Sir Bhalchandra's Bungalow,
Girgaum, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

and

In the matter of the National Spinning Weaving and Hosiery Mills, Limited, (In Liquidation).

BY direction of the Judge Sitting in Chambers Notice is hereby given that the said Judge has appointed Thursday, the 9th day of October, 1924, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the High Court, Bombay to make a call on all the contributories of the said Company, and that the said call shall be for Rs. 25 per share. All persons interested are entitled to attend at such day, hour and place to offer objections to such call.

Dated this 24th day of September, 1924.

N. H. MOOS,
Official Liquidator of the above-named Company.
20760

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in exercise of the power of sale and all other powers in that behalf vested in HAJI ABUBACKER TAHERMAHOMED under the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated the 5th day of August, 1924, made between Hussinally Mahomedally of the one part and the said Haji Abubackar Tahermahomed of the other part and the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 20th day of November, 1920, made between Narmadashanker Hurjivan Joshi of the one part and the said Hussinally Mahomedally of the other part, that the said Haji Abubackar Tahermahomed has contracted to sell to our client the property hereunder described.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, or interest, claim, or demand, in to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, charge, trust, inheritance, partition, share, transfer, maintenance, residence, possession use lien, easement, execution, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Mercantile Bank Buildings, 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims and the same (if any) will be considered as waived and of not effect.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold Pension and Tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement 5098 sq. yds. or thereabouts with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon situate at Walkeshwar Road in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 317243 and bearing Cadastral No. 312 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and assessed in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2490 (3). Street No. 451 (2) and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East partly by the property of Haji Currim Haji Suleman and partly by the property of Rameshandra Lalji Multani on or towards the West by the property formerly belonging to Bhavmal Sitaram Shinghani and now to H. H. the Maharaja of Chhota Udepur on or towards the South partly by the Walkeshwar Road aforesaid and partly by the property of Lalchand Isodanand and on or towards the North by the property of Manchorji Dhanjibhai Readymoney which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Haji Abubacker Tahermahomed.

Dated this 25th day of September, 1924.

PAYNE & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
20766

NOTICE

SAKHARAM HARI MANTRI AND ANR. TO MORESHWAR KERU PATIL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SAKHARAM HARI MANTRI and SANKER SAKHARAM MANTRI of Malad have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of heritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office 5, Rutherfield Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the necessary tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying Raiboriai Tank in Malad in the Registration Sub-District Bandra, District Thana, bearing notified areas committee No. 15, Village Road, containing by admeasurement one thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine and a half square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East and North by another piece of land belonging to the Mortgagee Sakharam Hari Mantri and beyond that Road, on or towards the West by the property of Madhavrao Shivram and, on or towards the South by the plots of land belonging to the Khot.

Dated this 24th day of September, 1924.

RUSTOMJI & GINWALLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
20762

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

(In Liquidation)

Declaration of Result of Poll.

I, HEREBY DECLARE the result of the poll on the four resolutions proposed at the Meeting of Creditors and Share-holders of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, (in Liquidation), held at the Dalhousie Institute, Calcutta, on the 13th August, 1924, to be as follows:—

RESOLUTION NO. I.

Proposed by Mr. F. M. Leslie,
Seconded by Mr. A. Barrie Brown.

That this Meeting having considered the Reports prepared by the Liquidators and the Committee of Investigation is desirous that the liquidation be continued as a voluntary liquidation under the present Liquidators and wishes to record its indignation at the past mismanagement which was the primary cause of the Bank's failure and directs the Liquidators to take such proceedings as Counsel may advise against all responsible parties, such proceedings being instituted with the view of bringing the guilty parties to justice and recovering from those responsible, for the benefit of the general body of creditors and shareholders, any sums which are recoverable on account of misfeasance or otherwise. The Liquidators are further directed that in instituting such proceedings due regard must be had of the expense involved and the probability of tangible results.

Creditors' Votes:—	No. of Votes.	Value.
For the Resolution	..935	Rs. 85,45,863-5-10
Against the Resolution	.. 79	„ 13,23,913-5-5
Majority for the Resolution	.. 856	Rs. 72,21,950-0-5

Shareholders' Votes:—	No. of Votes.
For the Resolution	10,411
Against the Resolution	.. 25
Majority for the Resolution	10,386

I declare the Resolution to be carried.

Resolution No. II.

Proposed by Mr. B. C. Ghose.
Seconded by Mr. A. K. Dutt.

That immediate legal steps be taken to recover from the Directors and Officers of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, (in Liquidation) all sums lost, approximately Rupees Two Crores, owing to their negligence, breach of duty and reckless investment so that the creditors may be paid in full.

Creditors' Votes:—	No. of Votes	Value.
For the Resolution	138	Rs. 20,48,409-10-2
Against the Resolution	910	„ 81,80,508-15-8
Majority against the Resolution	772	Rs. 61,32,099-5-6

Shareholders' Votes:—	No. of Votes
For the Resolution	25
Against the Resolution	10,371
Majority against the Resolution ..	10,346

I declare the Resolution is not carried.

Resolution No. III.

Proposed by Mr. B. C. Ghose,
Seconded by Mr. A. K. Dutt.

That the recommendations of the Committee of Investigation be accepted, so that the creditors may receive maximum benefit from the liquidation.

Creditors' Votes:—	No. of Votes	Value.
For the Resolution	123	Rs. 19,99,680-4-0
Against the Resolution	921	„ 83,35,563-10-9
Majority against the Resolution	798	Rs. 63,35,883-6-9

Shareholders' Votes :—	No. of Votes.
For the Resolution	25
Against the Resolution	10,371
Majority against the Resolution ..	10,346

I declare the Resolution is not carried

Resolution No. IV.

Proposed by Rai BAHADUR P. N. MULLICK,
Seconded by Mr. S. P. CHOUDHURI.

That in view of the assurance given by the Government through the Hon'ble The Finance Member on the 18th of July 1923 to prosecute any one found guilty of misfeasance or misconduct the Government now be approached to redeem its pledge and undertake as a public prosecution the contemplated proceedings in England,

Creditors' Votes :—	No. of Votes.	Value.
For the Resolution	1,057	Rs. 1,04,24,230-0-9
Against the Resolution	1	„ 3,645-8-6
Majority for the Resolution	1,056	Rs. 1,04,20,584-8-3

Shareholders' Votes :—	No. of Votes.
For the Resolution	10,350
Against the Resolution	Nil
Majority for the Resolution	10,350

I declare the Resolution to be carried.

No. 8, Council House Street,
CALCUTTA, 15th September, 1924.

C. E. WALKER,
CHAIRMAN.

Note :—A number of proxies have not been admitted owing to various irregularities. Directions as to the admissibility of apparently irregular proxies were previously obtained from the Calcutta High Court, and the figures have been compiled from such directions. Had all such irregular proxies been admitted, the result of the poll would have been the same. For general information, the following figures are published which include both regular and irregular proxies.

Resolution No. I.

Creditors' Votes :—	No. of Votes	Value.
For	1,065	Rs. 1,08,25,201—8—9
Against	.. 91	Rs. 14,26,310,—6—0
Majority for	974	Rs. 93,98,891—2—9

Shareholders' Votes :—	No. of Votes
For	10,695
Against	.. 46
Majority for	10,649

Resolution No. II.

Creditors' Votes :—	No. of Votes	Value
For	152	Rs. 21,60,982—7—9
Against	1,040	Rs. 1,04,59,847—2—7
Majority against	888	Rs. 82,98,864—10—10

Shareholders' Votes :—	No of Votes.
For	46
Against	10,655
Majority against	10,609

Resolution No. III.

Creditors' Votes:—	No. of Votes.	Value.
For	137	Rs. 21,12,253—1—7
Against	1,051	„ 1,06,14,901-12—8
Majority against	914	Rs. 85,02,648-12—1

Shareholders' Votes :—	No. of Votes.
For	46
Against	10,655
Majority against	10,609

Resolution No. IV.

Creditors' Votes:—	No. of Votes.	Value.
For	1,201	Rs. 1,28,16,141—1—3
Against	1	„ 3,645—8—6
Majority for	1,200	Rs. 1,28,12,495—8—9

Shareholders' Votes:—	No. of Votes.
For	10,655
Against	Nil
Majority for	10,655

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

6% DEBENTURE LOAN OF Rs. 160 LAKHS.

For the Improvement of the Water-Supply in Bombay.
REPAYABLE ON 1st DECEMBER 1954.

1. With the sanction of the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, hereby invites tenders for the above loan.

2. The Loan is raised on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality subject to any prior charges in respect of balances of previous loans not yet fully paid off.

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above Loan will be recieved by the Municipal Commissioner up to 12 o'clock (noon), Bombay Time, daily from Monday, September 22nd, up to Tuesday, the 30th September, 1924. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the 6 per cent Debenture Loan of 160 lakhs" and deposited with the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas; it must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as he may think proper of any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers, whose tenders are accepted, will have to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the whole amount of the tender not later than the 21st October 1924.

8. In the event of the Loan being over-subscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders, provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable, which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

DEPOSITS.

9. A sum equal to 2 per cent. of the par value of debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender. Interest will not accrue until payment of the tendered amount in full is made as specified in clause 7.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—
(a) Cash or currency notes.
(b) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.
(c) Government Promissory Notes, War Bonds or War Loan, Bombay Municipal, Port Trust or Improvement Trust Debentures, blank endorsed.

11. Deposits not being Government Promissory Notes, War Bonds, War Loan, Bombay Municipal, Port Trust or Improvement Trust Debentures, will in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part, be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tenders, which may not be accepted either wholly or in part, will be returned without interest, on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

14. Interest will be paid half-yearly in Bombay at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and a sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested, in such manner as may be authorised by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the payment of the whole of the principal of the loan on the dates of repayment mentioned above.

15. Interest will be paid in Bombay by the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, or such other agent or agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf as follows:—

From the date of payment in full to the 30th November, 1924, on 1st December, 1924, and thereafter on the 1st June and 1st December of each year.

16. To each tenderer whose tender is accepted either wholly or in part, and who pays the amount of the accepted tender on or before the date specified in clause 7 above, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.

17. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office or may be made out as per specimen printed herewith.

Brokerage will be paid at the rate of 1/8 per cent. to recognized brokers on tenders received on forms bearing their stamps in cases where tenders so received are accepted,

H. B. CLAYTON,
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 15th SEPTEMBER, 1924.

FORM OF TENDER.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION'S 6 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF Rs. 160 LAKHS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE WATER SUPPLY IN BOMBAY.

To

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I/we the undersigned hereby apply for_____Debentures* aggregating Rs._____of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement issued by you, dated the 15th September, 1924, each Debenture to be of the value noted on the reverse, and I/we send herewith† _____being 2 per cent. deposit on the par value of the Debentures, and I/we undertake to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me/us and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, on or before the 21st October, 1924.

The amount I/we undertake to pay for these Debentures is Rs.§_____ per cent.

Signature_____
Address_____

DATE SEPTEMBER 1924.

*Denominations of Debentures to be filled in on the reverse. The Superscription on the Cover enclosing the tender must be clear and distinct.

†Here enter cash, cheque on a Bank in Bombay, or Government Promissory Notes or Debentures, as provided in Clause 10 of the particulars and conditions of the Loan.

§The rate should be entered here.

DEBENTURES REQUIRED.

Number of Pieces.	Value of each, Rs.	Total Value. Rs.
Total..		Total

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" ' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER, Gujarati knowing preferred. Salary 30-1-45. Apply with testimonials and experience Doctor C/o. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R137

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, 261, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA, offers short Post-graduate courses to practising Dentists. Apply for particulars to the PRINCIPAL.
A R40

WANTED—A SMART GUJARATI GRADUATE or UNDER GRADUATE to work as Inspector or Agencies for a well established life office on decent salary with future prospects. Apply Box No. 505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20768

WANTED—Respectable gentlemen to represent BENGAL MERCANTILE LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD., as CHIEF and DISTRICT AGENTS in all unrepresented areas in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Handsome remuneration for guaranteed business. Apply to MANAGING AGENTS, 24, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
A

SITUATIONS WANTED.

EXPERIENCED HONEST, HARD-WORKING HINDOO TYPIST, knowing correspondence, customs, bank, office, Gujarati work, wants ENGAGEMENT. Good reference. Box No. 504, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R136

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—For HINDUS only, an AIRY Bungalow with compound at Chaupatty. Apply DHIRAJLAL GHELLABHAI, behind Wilson College, Chaupatty.
C R98

TO LET—Two up-to-date FLATS in our new building at Hughes Road. All modern conveniences, roomy and airy, rent very moderate. Please apply to T. R. PRATT, (Bombay) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay.
C 20327

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop,

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA HAIR OIL.

Serves the THREEFOLD purpose of a Hair Douche, a Hair Oil and a Hair Tonic. Keeps the Brain cool and so highly recommended for mental workers, especially Students and Business men. Scented Delicately. Sold Everywhere.

PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T F

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,

Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 21986.

GREEN GRASS and HAY FOR SALE in any quantities, large or small. Moderate rates. Apply Box No. 502, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 134

BUILDING STONES FOR SALE, such as, Nagvad, Coping, Ladies, Headers, Copras, Road metal and Earth, Moderate Rate. Apply Box No. 503, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle.
T 135

HOTELS

HOTEL LOTTI

AN ARISTOCRATTIC HOTEL
PARIS—Rue de Castiglion
PARIS
Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BYREN & CO.

Auctioneers,

87. Apollo St., Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT LOHAR CHAWL STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Sabnis Goregaokar and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. Baji Vishnu Nerurker and in pursuance of Powers reserved to the mortgagee under Indentures of Mortgage and further charges dated respectively 16th May, 1921, 6th July, 1922, and 4th April, 1923, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Jankibai wife of Pandrinath Madanji, Messrs. BYREN and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, to-morrow SATURDAY the 27th Sept. 1924. at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the undermentioned very valuable property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and situate on the South side of Lohar Chawl Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the records of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1167, New No. 6901, Old S. No. 1149, New S. No. 1513, and Cadastral City Survey No. 1604 of Bhuleshwar Division, admeasuring 188½ square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 33 and now under C Ward No. 1045 Street. Nos. 152—154—156 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Ramji Chatur, on or towards the West partly by the property of Ramji Chatur on or towards the North by the said Lohar Chawl and on or towards the South by the property of the said Ramji Chatur.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Sabnis Goregaokar and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office in Shilotri Bank Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

BYREN & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th September, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF THE MILITARY PROPERTIES AT HOMJI STREET AND BAZAR GATE STREET.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, TO-DAY FRIDAY, the 26th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (B. T.) at the abovementioned place the building materials as under:—

Homji Street—Ground floor structure—Ward No. 1582, Street No. 62-64, old Helmet godown and structure of ground and one upper floor.

Homji Street—Garrison stables—ground floor structure, Ward No. 1573 (1), Street No. 67.

Bazar Gate Street—Bombay Volunteer Head Quarters—structure of ground and one upper floor—Ward No. 1597—Street No. 298.

Military Dairy—Structure of ground and one upper floor—except the portion occupied by the Public Milk Supply and Dairy and Co., Ltd.

The purchaser of the materials is allowed to dump in Derbis into the Back Bay Reclamation opposite Churchgate Station.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GALVANIZED ROOFING NAILS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will to-morrow SATURDAY, the 27th inst, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned.
51 cases Galvanized roofing nails each.
One cwt. size 2 by 5,—2 1/2,—by 4,—3 by 3.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 Second hand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 Second hand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Second hand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 Humber Motor Car 7 seater 4 cylinder. 15—20 H.P. with Studbaker new body in perfect running order.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT DE LISLE ROAD ISLAMPURA AND TANDEL STREET.

Under instructions from N.H. Moos, Esq. the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1622 of 1918 (Maulabux vs. Bibanbai) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on the following days and time sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable landed properties.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st Oct. next at 4—30 p.m. (S. T.)

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground situate lying and being at Delisle Road without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 480 square yards or thereabouts marked as Plot No. 13 on the Lessors plan being a portion of a larger piece of land divided into 32 plots registered in the books of the Collectors under Old Nos. 47, 67, 80, 173, 645, 846, 583, 603 and 674 and New Nos. 11931, 11957 and No Survey Nos. 1/2831, 1/2841 2/2642 together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2231 (3) Street No. 232, and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East partly by Plot No. 9 and partly by Plot No. 10 on or towards the West by a Private Road leading to Tulsi Pipe on or towards the South by the property of Haji Ahmed Haiee Hussain Aalot walla.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd Oct. next (at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land containing an area of 188 square yards or thereabouts situate on the North side of Islampura Cross Lane in the City and Island and Registration District of Bombay and bounded on the North by vacant land of the Board of Bombay Improvement Trust proposed to be laid out as a service passage on the East by Plot No. 92 of the Sandhurst Road (West) estate of the Board on the south by Islampura Cross Lane and on the West by Plot No. 90 of the said estate which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 91 on the Sandhurst Road (West) estate of Board and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of land Revenue under New Survey No. 1 and 2/5329 and are assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 6759, 6761, 6762, and are assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 6759, 6761, 6762 Street No. 36, 37, 38, 39 and also the Buildings consisting of a stable and syces quarters now standing thereon.

On MONDAY, the 6th Oct. 1924 at 4—30 p.m. (S.T.)

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground belonging to the Church of N.S.D. Esparance containing by admeasurement 88 square yards or thereabouts forming part of land registered under Nos. 3090 together with the tenements or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2317 and Street Nos. 72, 76, 108 and all which premises are situate lying and being at the Junction of Tandel Street and Bengalaura Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East by the said Tandel Street on or towards the West by Sawvegers Passage on or towards the North by the house of Rajah Bidiwalla and on or towards the South by the house of Shaik Abdul Phuglay.

For further particulars and condicions of sale apply to Messrs. Kanga and Co., solicitors to the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.

Bombay, 26th September, 1924

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

72, Meadows Street, Fort.
Tele. No. 24927.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WELL KNOWN POPULAR REFRESHMENT ROOM AT LAMINGTON ROAD, NEAR GRANT ROAD BRIDGE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th September, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Nappo Nansey and Co., and Mr. D. G. Banker, Mortgagees-in-Possession and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor concerned all stock-in-trade including chairs, tables, cup saucers, utensils, etc., with the goodwill of the Popular Refreshment Room at Kikabai Building Lamington Road, near Grant Road Bridge.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th Sept., 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

EATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL·OPERA·HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

TO-NIGHT 6, 8, 10.

DOUGLAS McLEAN

IN

GOING—UP

A brilliant farce adapted from the famous Gaiety Theatre comedy Packed with laughter and thrills. Clever witty humour and some of the most amazing aviation feats ever seen. Fun and sensation skilfully blended.

THE GREAT FIGHT BETWEEN BLOOMFIELD
AND
GIBBONS
FELIX THE CAT
PATHE GAZETTE

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1. As. 8 and As. 4. Including Tax.
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 5-30 p.m. and 11 p.m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

DAILY AT 6 and 9-45 p. m.
"THE WAGES OF SIN"
With LUCY DORAINE.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"AN ALL HAROLD LLOYD PROGRAMME"

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 8-15 and 10 p. m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS' IN
"THE MARK OF ZORO"

WELCOME!
THE BOMBAY CINEMA SYNDICATE
have utmost pleasure to announce the
OPENING THIS WEEK
of the Bombay's New Palatial Picture House

CINÉ MADELEINE

TRAM TERMINUS—GRANT ROAD

with a Grand Opening Programme
which includes
A WILLIAM-FOX Production
"ANY WIFE"
Featuring Filmdom's Greatest Favourite
MISS **PEARL WHITE**
and a Screaming 2-Reel
HAROLD LLOYD COMEDY.

3 Shows Daily Commencing 6-30, 8-15, and 10.
Popular Prices including Tax.
Re. 1-8— 1—As. 12—9—6 and 3.

A Special Orchestra under the Directorship of Mr. N. S. Patloo, Late of West-End Cinema, will play appropriate music to the picture.

CINÉ MADELEINE

TRAM TERMINUS, GRANT ROAD.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS THIS WEEK
SOCIETY SCOUNDREL
With Comic
CUPID STRUCK
Time and Rates as Usual

AMUSEMENTS.

West-End Cinema

TO-NIGHT—A UNIVERSAL ATTRACTION DRAMA
"JACK O' CLUBS"
5 Reels—featuring the popular Star
HERBERT RAWLINSON

The programme includes the International News and a 2-Reel Buddy Massege Comedy. To-Night at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

COMMENCING TO-MORROW—SATURDAY.
A FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION DRAMA
"THE BRANDED WOMAN"
7 Reels—featuring the popular
NORMA TALMADGE
Can a girl Outlive the shame of her mother's past!
SPECIAL CHARITY SHOW
in aid of the
SOUTH INDIAN FLOOD RFLIEF FUND
ON
MONDAY NEXT—29th Inst-from 7 to 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Tickets can be had from Mrs. Bapsy Sabawalla, Pedder Road.

West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

When six men love the same Girl—there's bound to be "EXCITEMENT"

DON'T YOU BELIEVE?
JUST SEE—THE
EXCITEMENT
COMMENCING TO-MORROW
AT
CINÉ MADELEINE
Tram Terminus—Grant Road.

CAUSE LIST.

(FRIDAY, September 26.)

BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.
(In the Division Court No. 52.)
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSE.

5243-22—Merwanji K and Co, N H Moos v Gangaram Waghji, Madhowji and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.
FOR JUDGMENT.

3277-21—Wadia G and Co, The Eastern Bank Ltd v Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons, Edgelow G W and Co.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.
3679-22—Craigie B and C, Ewart Latham and Co, Alibhoy Chagla and Co., Smetham B and L.
901-24—Lala and Co, Kaikhusru Cursetji Tantra v Nawajbai widow and others Mulla and M.,
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL
LONG CAUSES.
2645-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Kaserbai widow and ors v Bhagwandas Hiralal Gandhi and anr, Crawford B and Co.
ADJOURNED MOTION.
35-19—Shamrao M and H, Nemchand Maneckchand v Anant Narayen Deolalikar, M B Chothia and Co.
2810-22—Crawford B and Co, Bhagwandas Hiralal Gandhi and anr v Kesarbai widow and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.
3308-22—Craigie B and C, Alice Maude Roberts and anr v A D Shanks, Little and Co.
3315-22—Dubash and Co, Toharmal Uttamchand v Butwarilal Jeewanram, Kanga and Co.
3322-22—Mulji Th and Co, Manekbai Chaganlal v Govindlal Bhailal and ors, Jamsedji R and D.
3323-22—Daphtary F and D, Joseph Francis Raphal D Almeda and ors v Rajaram Tukaram, Amin and D.
3324-22—Tyabji D and Co, Chogmal Ratanchand and Co v Stanley Longford and Co, Surveyor and Co.
3330-22—Craigie B and C, David Campbell Paton and ors v N K Jayaker and Co, Motichand and D.
3340-22—Madhowji and Co, Kanji Ludha and ors v Purshotam Rattansy, Jamsedji R and D.
3332-21—Mehta L and Co, Dulabhbhai Bhagwanji y Popatlal Chunilal and others Vrajlal and Co.
3343-22—Payne and Co, Akbaralli Esufali v. Tyabali Hasambhai Dohadwalla, Smetham B and L.
3351-22—Nanu H and Co, Mahomedbhoy Fazoolbhai v Pirojshaw Pallonji Mistri and another, Mulla and M.
3378-22—Captain and V Manilal Gulabchand v Khimji Khetsy, Malvi M R and Co.
3379-22—Wadia G and Co, Thakersilal Nandlal, Brijmohan Pralhadke, Merwanji K and Co.
3383-22—Manubhai and Co., Tricumdas Meghji Joshi v Anant Raghunath Pathare, Vachha and Co.
3409-22—Smetham B and L, R M Jassawalla and Co. v Tyabally Alibhai, Motichand and D.
3411-22—J P Wallace and Co. The Porcupnie Foundary Co. Ltd. v The Cutch Steam Navigaion Co. Ld. Malvi M R and Co.
3419-22—Shah and C, Tricumji Jiwandas v M A Gafoorkhan, Sabnis G and S.
3454-22—Merwanji K and Co, Shrinivas Balmukhand v Shivlal Ramprasad, Captain and V.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP

In the Division Court No. 54.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.
4568-22—Jamsetji E and D, Mulji Haridas v. Palmer Laurie and Co, Payne & Co.
SHORT CAUSES.
2099-24—Mulji T and Co, Tulsaji Nathji and Co v Bai Draupadibai widow, Thakoredas and Co.
2857-21—Dallas and Co, Shavakshaw Cowasji Dinshaw v Hormusji Cawasji Dinshaw and others, Payne and Co, Little and Co, Patell and E, Ardeshir H D and Co.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.
4560-22—Mulji Th and Co, Ahmed Hesham v Abde Rehman Haji Mahomed Abu, Edgelow G W and Co.
4587-22—Motichand and D, Jamsetji Ratanji and Co, v Maganlal Umedchand, Pathare and Co.
4588-22—Kanga and Co, Nathalal Hurjiwan Khaliz Mahomed Mishri.
4609-22—Crawford B and Co, Turner Atherton and Co Ltd v The Swadeshi Felt Caps and Hosiery Mfg Co Ltd.
4630-22—N C Dalal and Co, Madanji Mohanji and Co v Jugjiwandas Dharamdas and others, Thakoredas and D.
4634-22—In Person—Lady Jambai widow v Manecklal Kissore, Patel, Jehangir G and B.
4637-22—Jamsetji E and D, Framroze Hormusji Ghadiali v B N Lang and another, Mehta L and Co.
4645-22—Smetham B and L, Kundlik Shivram Khandagale v Shanker Deoji Khandagale and others, Payne and Co., Amin and D.
4651-22—Manilal and K, Adhansha Pandusha Podge v Ismailji Ebrahim Sardaria.
4674-22—Vachna and Co, Tekchand Mehra v L H Rijhumal and Co, Merwanji K and Co.
4675-22—Malvi M R and Co, Esmail Ebrahim and another v Bai Ramabai widow, Mulla and M.
4688-22—N C Dalal and Co, Manilal Ratanchand, v Kaku Ranchod, Amarchand and M.
4689-22—Crawford B and Co, The Allahabad Bank Ld v C M Parekh and another Madhowji and Co, Mulla and M.
4716-22—Amarchand and M, Krishnaji Laxman Pinpalkerker v Laxman Dhakuji Pande and others, Sabnis G and S, Rustomji and G.
4722-22—Sahiar and Co, Jalamai wife of Rustomji Hiraji Khambatta v Meherbai wife of Bapuji Manekji Motaram and others, Sahiar and Co Wadia G and Co.
4731-22—Motichand and D, Bai Kalsumbai v Esufally Noorbhay Motiwalla and others Payne and Co, Motichand and D.
4732-22—Motichand and D, Bai Kalsumbai v Esufally Noorbhay Motiwalla and others, Payne and Co, Motichand and D.
4742-22—Ferreira and V, Javerbai widow v Suchi Kant Chabildas Kanga and Co, Vrajlal and Co.
1276-19—Payne and Co, Hirabai v Jayer Vahoo widow, and others, Ferreira and V.
2317-24—Vrajlal and Co, Jairam Vassonji v Javerbai widow and another, Ferreira and V.
3892-22—Surveyor and Co, Klamber and Co, v Joshi and Co, Ferreira and V, Manager and Co.
4519-22—Vachha and Co, Abdul Gafur Haji Hamed v Mahomed Haji Hamed and others, Edgelow G W and Co.

PASSING SHOW IN COTTON MARKET.

Mr. Theo. H. Price writes as follows in "Commerce and Finance" (Aug. 20):—

Of the fluctuations recorded last week it can only be said that they reflected the weather. Texas rains put the market down, but it recovered promptly when the rainfall ceased and then declined again on a report that a very prominent firm estimated the crop at 13,300,000 bales

There is no doubt that certain areas were suffering badly from drought but it is hard to say whether the rains that have fallen have given the relief needed. It is estimated that 1,500,000 acres are now planted in cotton on what is called the Llano Estacado or Staked Plains of Texas. This region was formerly regarded as a desert because of its meagre rainfall. It is now partially irrigated by the flow from the artesian wells that have been sunk but the supply of water from these wells is inadequate and as the crop is a late one because of the altitude it is doubtful whether is could withstand a prolonged drought.

Meantime the world's need of a large production is emphasized by the census figures published last week. Domestic consumption for July was 346,671 bales as compared with 462,654 bales last year. In the South the decrease was about 20 per cent as against a decrease of about 32 per cent in the other states. The domestic consumption for the season was 5,088,111 bales. This is 930,000 bales less than for the previous season. These figures include foreign cotton but do not include linters.

That the law of supply and demand is still operative is indicated by the reduction which is directly due to the short crop and the high prices.

Omitting both all foreign cottons and linters the record for the first five and the last seven months of the season is as follows.

Brought Into Sight. Census Figures (in Thousand) (Linters and Foreign Cotton Not Included.)

	Five Months' Period End- ing Dec. 31 1923.	Twelve Months Period End- ing July 31, 1924.
U. S. mill stocks	1.560	635
U. S. warehouse stock	3.480	641
	5.040	1.276
Stocks July 31, 1923	1.820	1.820
Increase	3.220	Decrease 544
U. S. consumption	2.385	5.360
U. S. exports	3.296	5.656
		11.016
less decrease in stocks		544
Total in sight, 5 months.		8.901
Total in sight for season		10.472

Total ginning for the season according to the census is 10.159.000 bales

The invisible carry-over in the U. S. on July 31, 1923, was 60,000 bales.

10,219,000 bales.

Total in sight for season as above 10.472.000 bales

Excess (to balance distribution) 253,000 bales

These figures are grouped as above that they may be compared with a forecast of the carry over that I published on February 13, 1924. It will be noticed that the total of domestic consumption and exports plus the mill stocks and the cotton in public warehouses and compresses exceeds the ascertained supply of 253,000 bales. This excess does not include any cotton held on the plantations or in private warehouses. There is no way of ascertaining what this invisible supply amounts to, but without it the Census carry over in the United States on the 31st of July was 1,276,000 bales.

In the statement of February 13, 1924, above referred to, I figured upon a carry over of 1,500,000 bales and estimated that 2,400,000 bales would come into sight between the 31st of December 1923, and the 31st of July 1924. My estimate of the carry over seems to have been approximately correct, but the insight movement which I estimated at 2,400,000 bales appears to have been only 1,571,000 bales. But from this difference of 839,000 bales the cotton in private warehouses and on plantations should be deducted.

As there will never be an agreement as to the invisible supply thus held the exact amount by which I over-estimated the insight movement cannot be ascertained, but it is plain that it is not as large as some of my 'quondam' critics alleged.

But the question is no longer important. I allude to it it ony to keep the record straight. Important facts are:—

1. That the world's production of commercial cotton, exclusive of linters, grown in 1923 is estimated by the Census at 18,261,000 bales of 478 lbs. each.

2. That the world's consumption of cotton for the year ending July 31st. 1923, is estimated by the same authority at 20,950,000 bales, and

3. That the unconsumed supply of raw cotton on 31st of July, 1924, was probably the smallest on record since the American Civil War.

These facts explain the present nervousness of the market and its susceptibility to the reports which suggest that the new crop will be sufficient or insufficient.

MILL STORES MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

The quotations are:—

Beads—10/40s Rs. 1/10/6
Reeds Rs. 0/3/2
Roller Cloth—100z. Ken Rs. 8/4/0
Scroll Bandings Rs. 1/6/0.
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2/3/0
Ropes Rs. 2/1/3
Card Cans Steel Rs. 3/4/0
Slubbing tubes Rs. 24
Roving tubes Rs. 22.
Pirns Universal Rs. 7
Warper Bobbins Rs. 70
Dobby Harness Rs. 22/8/0
Card Cans Fibre Rs. 3/12/0

CHEMICALS MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

The quotations are:—

Epsom salt Rs. 4/12/0
Antimony salt Rs. 0/7/9.
Acetate lead-white Rs. 37/0/0
Bleaching powder Rs. 17
Potassium Chlorate Rs. 0/3/3
Caustic soda Rs. 22
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 13/4/0
Acetic acid Rs. 0/8/0
Aniline salt Rs. 0/10/6
Bichromate potash Rs. 41
Litharge flake Rs. 37
Farina Rs. 16/2/0
Copper Sulphate Rs. 23.
Alum of chrome Rs. 20
Bichromate soda Rs. 30
Oxalic acid Rs. 26.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 5/8.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 21/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 21/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 11/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 23/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 3/4.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 565.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D A Frcs. 655.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 645.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 122½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 117½

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 236.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 160¼.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 305½.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.47-1/8.
London.—Paris Frcs. 84.50.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.50.
London—Brussels Frcs. 92.90.
London—Rome Liras 102.00.
London—Berlin Marks ——

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, Sept. 24.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 3/4 steady
Bar Gold £4. 12. 7 quiet
Bar Silver Spot 35

London, Sept. 24.

Rentes 3 per cent 52 3/4
Bar Silver Spot 35
Bar Silver 2 months hence 35
Closing Tone of Silver.—China sold, India bought, steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/4
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/8
Discount. Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Sept. 24.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 3/8 Unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. 91 5/8 Unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £102 3/16 plus 1/16.
Conversion Loan £77 15/16 plus 1/16
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 plus 1/8
Indian Loan 7 per cent 108 1/4 Unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent 57 5/8 Unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 46½ Unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 64½ Unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 54 1/8 unchanged

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

Stockholm	16.80
Christiania	32.10
Amsterdam	11.57
Switzerland	23.53
yesterdays	
Belgium	91.66

23rd Cuban sugar Sept. 20/6

London. Sept. 24.

Exchange on London in Paris 8455
Exchange on London in Germany 18,745,000,000,002
Exchange on London in Italy 10190

New York, Sept. 24.

Demand Bills 44687

DISCOUNTS.

London, Sept. 24.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 1/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4

BULLION.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/5/3.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/4.
Bar gold read Rs. 23/12.
Bar gold forward Rs. 23/13.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 23/14/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 80/6.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/11
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 81/1.

London, Sept. 24.

Bar gold ready s. 92-7.
Silver ready d. 35-0.
Silver forward d. 35-0
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady, India bought. China sold.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 64/7.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 86
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/-.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97/4.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/8.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/7.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 105/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/-.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 100/-.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73/8.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 90/-
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

The Share Market remained closed to-day.

London, Sept. 24.

Chartered Bank of India, Ausralia and China £ 19 5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Ltd. £ 130.
National Bank of India. Ltd. £42 3/4
Eastern Bank. Ltd. £6 3/16
P. and O Banking Corporation, Ltd. £10⅝

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

To-day Reuter reported 37 to 45 points lost in New York futures. The market declined on hedge selling. Liverpool has been reported 9 to 12 points up. The market advanced early on short covering but later eased on hedge selling and local selling. Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cables dated 24th instant from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co:—

(1) "Market influenced by general bearish feeling and steady hedge selling. We continue bullish."

(2) "Think it good business to buy May and sell January at a difference of about 25 points."

The Marwari Bazar and the Sewri markets are closed to-day for ready and forward business on account of the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi.

To-day's settlement rates are as under:—

Fully Good MG Broach April/May	25	—448
Fully Good MG Bengal Decr/Jan	25	—374
Fine MG Oomra Decr/January	25	—424
Fine MG Oomra March		418

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

New York Market, 24th Sept. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
23.37	Oct.	23.75—12	23.68—19	23.50	—37
23.25	Dec			22.80	—45
23.27	Jan.		23.01—26	22.82	—45
23.57	Mar.			23.13	—44
23.75	May			23.30	—45

On 23rd Sept. New York Spot, 24.15 plus 175: New Orleans 22.88 plus 168.

Telegraphic market advices:—Some short covering meeting hedge selling. October highest 23.86 (11-29 a.m.), lowest 23.40 (10.24 a.m.), range .46 points.

Liverpool Market, 24th Sept. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices	Prices at 2.30 p. m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
13.13	Oct.	13.55+42	13.37+24	13.18	+05
12.93	Jan.	13.40+47	13.18+25	13.02	+09
12.99	Mar.			13.09	+10
13.01	May			13.12	+11
12.94	July			13.06	+12
	Egyptian.				
19.50	Nov.			19.25	—25
18.50	Jan.			18.35	—15

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales futures on Tuesday last estimated at 350,000.

Cool nights. Light rains North Carolina. Forecast:—Entire belt generally fair.

(2) Market very irregular. Short covering met hedge selling and limit selling. Market eased on local selling. Weekly Government weather report favourable; seasonable moderate to heavy rains. Late crop made good progress in Central and Northern Texas.

American cross rate 4.46 3/4.

AMERICAN COTTON....CLOSING PRICES

New York, Sept. 24

Futures at New York		
October	23.50	—.37
January	22.82	—.45
March	23.13	—.43
May	23.30	—.45

Liverpool, Sept. 24

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands G O C	
Liverpool		
October	13.18 plus	5
January	13.02 ,,	.9
March	13.09 ,,	.10
May	13.12 ,,	.11

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Sept. 24.

Futures Delivery Prices:—		
October	13.55 plus	42
November	13.39 ,,	.44
January	13.33 ,,	.40
March	13.35 ,,	.39
May	13.41 ,,	.40
July	13.53 ,,	.39
Egyptians:—		
November	19.90	
January	18.90	
March	18.48	

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Sept. 24.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands G. O C	
Liverpool		
September	13.54	unchanged
October	13.18	plus .5
November	13.03 ,,	.8
December	13.00 ,,	.10
January	13.02 ,,	.9
February	13.05 ,,	.9
March	13.09 ,,	.10
April	13.10 ,,	.11
May	13.12 ,,	.11
June	13.06 ,,	.12
July	13.06 ,,	.12

Tone: Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Sept. 24.

September	22.05	—.25
October	20.55	—.45
November	19.25	—.25
December	18.65	—.25
January	18.35	—.15
February	18.15	—.10
March	17.95	—.10
April	17.90	—.10
May	17.82	—.11
June	17.76	—.11
July	17.67	—.11

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Sept. 24.

M. G. Bengal Good	10.50
M. G Bengal Fully Good	10.90
M. G Bengal Fine	11.30
No. 1 Oomra, Good	10.70
No. 1 Oomra, Fully Good	11.20
No. 1 Oomra, Fine	11.50
M. G Broach, Good	10.90
M. G Broach Fully Good	11.30
M. G Broach Fine	11.70
M. G Scinde Good	10.40
M. G Scinde Fully Good	10.90
M. G Scinde Fine	1120

COTTON

Liverpool. Sept. 24.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 7,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 500 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 1,000 Bales.
Mid. Americans Spot —Universal standard 14.02 good inquiry
Egyptian F. G. F Sakellaridis 25.35

New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	23.63
January	22.98
March	23.28

New York Noon Call

October	23.67
January	23.02
March	23.33

New Orleans 10 a.m.

October	22.61
January	22.84

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Sept. 24.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 33000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 2,000
Day's Exports to Continent 5000

Futures at New York		
October	23.50	—.37
January	22.82	—.45
March	23.13	—.43
May	23.30	—.45
Spot Cotton at New York	23.75	—.40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	22.45	—.43
Futures at New Orleans		
October	22.44	—.44
January	22.68	—.42

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 18 3/8
Silver Foreign mined 69 1/8

WHEAT.

London, Sept. 24.

Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. S/O sellers 58/6
Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. S/O sellers 57.
Australian S/O sellers 59/9
Karachy Barley S/O sellers 44/6
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C I F. S/O value 59/3.
Wheat Soft Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C I F S/O value 58/3
Tone.—Firm and dearer with more demand.
Cargo, Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs paid for January/February shipment 56.
Cargo, Choice White Karachi paid for October shipment 59/3.

SEEDS.

London, Sept. 24.

Linseed La Plata Argentine opened firmer and more was paid for new crop but was cheaper later. Closed at £ 20 3/4 sellers September/October shipment.

Cottonseed. Bombay was firmly held and closed at £11 1/4 sellers for S/O shipment.

Castorseed. Bombay was firm with actual sellers at 31 1/4 for S/O shipment.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 24

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags S/O sellers £22 3/4
Tone.—Fully steady.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net O/D buyers 41/9
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net J/A buyers 40⅝

London, Sept. 23.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for Sept/Oct. shipment at £22½ and in Linseed La Plata Argentine for Sept./Oct shipment to Hull at £20½ and for Jan./Feb. shipment at £19 1/4. In Rapeseed Calcutta Toria for Sept./Oct. shipment to Rottordam at £21 3/4 and in Wheat, Cargo, Choice White Karachi for Oct. shipment at 59/3. In Wheat, Cargo, No 1 Northern Manitoba for Oct shipment at 60/3 In Wheat Parcel, Choice White Karachi arrived at 59 and for afloat at 59 and for Oct shipment at 58/9. In wheat, Parcel, Soft Red Karachi for Oct. shipment at 57/9. In Barley, Parcels Indian, for Oct/Nov. shipment at 44/3.

Warsaw. Tax on business turn over in respect of exports of articles of luxury, including artificial silk products, has been suspended with a view to stimulate business.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Sept. 24.

Fine White Java C and F Calcutta.—
October/December sellers 22/3.
January/March sellers 22/6
June/July sellers 20/1 1/2
Fine White Java C andF Bombay.—
January/March sellers 22/8
Fine White Java C aand F Karachi.—
January/March sellers 22/8

SUAAR MARKET REPORT,

Bombay, Sept. 25.

Ready Prices for Java Sugar have improved by about one anna per cwt. transhipment rates and Prices for Mauritius Crystal Sugar remaining unaltered. To-day's clearance including local, requirement amounts to 2100 bags, showing a meagre record of offtake.

Our Forward Market ruled steady throughout the whole day with very narrow fluctuations. The market on the whole presented a steady tone.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar Ready Rs. 20/9 per cwt.

Fine White Java Transhipment Rs. 15/6 per cwt.

Fine White Java Shipment Aug/Sept sh. 22/2 per cwt. FBH.

Fine White Java Shipment Oct/Decr. sh. 22/3 per cwt. FBH.

Continental Beet Sugar Shipment Nov/-Decr. sh. 21/4 per cwt FBH.

B.R.B. Beet Sugar Shipment Nov/Decr. sh. 21/10 per cwt. FBH.

Mauritius Crystal Sugar Ready Rs. 20/4 per cwt.

Mauritius Crystal Shipment Sept/Oct. sh. 21/7 per cwt. FBH.

Mauritius Crystal Shipment Oct/Nov/Decr. sh. 21/6 per cwt. FBH.

RUBBER.

London, Sept. 24.

Para Up River Fine, spot N/D 14 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe, spot October 18¼.—Barely steady.

RAPESEED.

London, Sept. 24.

Ferozepore Real Bold S/O sellers £22 1/2
Toria S/O sellers £ 22 7/8
Brown Cawnpore S/O sellers £22 7/8
Tone.Firm.

METAL REPORT.

London, Sept. 24.

Tin Block £234 1/2

London, Sept. 24.

English best Selected Copper £65½
Standard Copper G M B £62 1/8
Copper Braziers £83
Yellow Metal 7 71/8
Hard Spelter 28
Corrugated sheets £18 3/4

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 24th Sept. 1924.

Cotton	.. ..	1006 Bales.
Wheat	.. ..	5007 Cwts.
Linseed	.. ..	11048 ,,
Rapeseed etc	.. ..	9276 ,,
Gingellyseed	.. ..	4075 ,,
Poppyseed	.. ..	1634 ,,
Groundnuts	.. ..	1279 ,,
Castorseed	.. ..	11779 ,,
Rice	.. ..	2165 ,,
Myrabollams	.. ..	198 ,,
Cottonseed	.. ..	4012 ,,
Mowraseed	.. ..	Nil ,,
Gram	.. ..	441 ,,
Jowar	.. ..	1477 ,,
Masur	.. ..	Nil ,,
Barley	.. ..	1178 ,,
Bajri	.. ..	5803 ,,
Coal	.. ..	1180 Tons

PROVIDENT FUND OF RAO BAHADUR PADHYE.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday Mr. Byramjee Jigibhoy presiding.

EXCESS OVER BUDGET GRANTS.

The Standing Committee considered a report submitted by the Sub-Committee appointed by the Standing Committee in connection with the charges incurred in excess of the budget grants for the year 1922-23 and previous years by certain departments of the Municipality.

The Sub-Committee stated in their report that after careful consideration of all the letters and the question raised in the Corporation Resolution, the Sub-Committee were of opinion that the charges incurred, being in respect of items which were previously sanctioned by the Corporation, it should not be presumed that any liability or expenditure was incurred by the Commissioner without the previous sanction of the Corporation and that hence there was no necessity for obtaining any legal opinion in the matter. They further stated that some of the charges were due to the Departments not having foreseen the excesses and taken steps to meet them by applying for additional grants or Budget transfers in time. The Departments could hardly be blamed for that as some of the bills were not received in time from the Municipal contractors for works executed or supplies made by them. In some cases the Municipal Workshops bills were not presented in time to the Departments concerned in respect of works carried out on their behalf, and in other cases the excesses could not be anticipated for one reason or another. It was understood that the Commissioner had already issued orders to the Workshops to submit bills to the Departments concerned soon after the completion of the jobs entrusted to them. The only item which could be reduced was the charge of Rs. 5,200 for the running expenses of meat carriages as it had been subsequently ascertained that under that head a sum of Rs. 200 only would be required, and that the remaining sum of Rs. 5,000 would not be required. Deducting that from the total sum of Rs. 3,13,146-11-2, an additional grant of Rs. 3,08,146-11-2 would be necessary to adjust all the outstanding bills. Under the circumstances the Sub-Committee recommended that the Commissioner's letters be forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation that the required additional grant might be made from Surplus Cash Balance.

The report was adnoted.

COST OF AN EXPERT.

Consideration was then given to the Commissioner's letter in connection with the installation of new pumps at the Love Grove Pumping Station, in which the Commissioner stated that he had engaged on Rs. 60 per day the services of an expert Erector lent by Messrs. Worthington-Simpson. Limited, who supplied the pumps. As the cost involved had exceeded Rs. 3,000 he requested the sanction of the Standing Committee to that arrangement and under Section 72 (3) of the Municipal Act to the invitation of tenders by public advertisement being dispensed with. The cost, viz., Rs. 3,180, would be met from the grant of Rs. 1,13,670 sanctioned by the Corporation under their Resolution No. 8186 of 29th November 1923 for the work of installing electrically driven pumps at Love Grove.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said that the charges were very exorbitant and he thought that it was improper for a public body the Corporation to spend their money in that manner He thought that since the pumps were purchased from Messrs Worthington and Simpson, Ltd., it was their duty to see that the pumps were properly installed. After some further discussion the Commissioner's letter was approved of with Mr. L. R. Tairsee and Mr. Havelewalla dissenting.

R. B. PADHYE AND PROVIDENT FUND.

The next item considered referred to the granting of a contribution from the Municipal Provident Fund to Rao Bahadur D. G. Padhye, late Secretary, Schools Committee as a special case.

The Commissioner in his letter on the subject stated that Rao Bahadur D. G. Padhye, late Secretary, School Committee, who was a contributor to the Provident Fund had applied for the refund of his contribution together with an equivalent share of the Municipal contribution with interest. Rao Bahadur Padhye's case was a special one and was not covered by any of the draft Provident Fund Rules except Rule 12. He was above 55 years of age when he joined the Provident Fund on its initiation and he was allowed to do so provisionally on the understanding that if after the adoption of the rules, the Standing Committee were not inclined to accord their special sanction, the amount subscribed by him to the fund would be refunded to him without interest. Under rule 3 of the draft Provident Fund Rules, an employee of more than 40 years age could join the fund only with the sanction of the Standing Committee but the age so contemplated must be between 40 and 55, and Rao Bahadur Padhye's case did not come under it, and he therefore requested the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to Rao Bahadur Padhye being allowed the Municipal share equivalent to his contribution, viz., Rs. 1,934-5-0 with interest on both as a as a special case as recommended by the Schools Committee in their Resolution No. 76 of 18th July 1924.

The Chairman, Mr. Byramjee Jijibhoy said that he did not think it was right on their part to allow Mr. Padhye to have a share from the Municipal Provident Fund. The Chairman had nothing to say personally against Mr. Padhye but he could not see his way to make a special case for Mr. Padhye. It would be a very bad precedent.

The Commissioner said that as a matter of fact they were not doing any special favour to Rao Bahadur Padhye. He was asking that Mr. Padhye might be given what they gave to all Municipal employees for their honest and conscientious service from the sweeper rigt up to any highly paid and highly placed official. The Commissioner said that he was not holding a brief for Mr. Padhye but he thought that the spirit of the Municipal rule did entitle Mr. Padhye to get the benefit of the Provident Fund.

Mr. Boman Behram said that he thought it could be illegal on their part to sanction the payment and he feared that if they did so, the members of the Standing Committee might be called upon to pay from their own pockets.

After a great deal of discussion in which every member joined, it was finally proposed that the matter be forwarded to the Corporation with the Standing Committee's expression of opinion that the amount of money contributed by Mr. Padhye be returned to him with 5 per cent interest.

A FATAL FALL.

Vasant Manek Kale, a Hindu aged 40 years and residing on the first storey of a house at Picket Road, had been ill for two years. On Monday night he went to sleep, but was found missing in the next morning. A search was made and he was found lying dead in a gutter below the verandah. His body was removed to the morgue where Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest and the jury returned a verdict of death by a fall from the first storey, but remarked what there was no evidence to show whether it was accidental or suicidal.

KILLED ON THE RAILS.

Domingo Rozario D'Souza (30), a toddy drawer, was crossing the railway lines of the B. B. and C. I. Railway near Mahim Station on Monday at 7-30 p.m., when he was knocked down by the engine of a local train running along. His head was crushed and hands were cut off. Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Tuesday evening when he returned a verdict of death by his having been knocked down by an engine of the B. B. and C. I. Railway whilst crossing the line.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

SECOND MEETING THIRD DAY.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

First race starts at 2-45 p.m.

THE WARWICK PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Catchup 9-4, Yenite 8-11, Prince Hamed 8-10, Daphnis 8-7, Perfect Day 8-7, Lomo 8-6, Blackwater 8-4, Lady Rita 8-3, Irrigate 7-11, Madelina 7-9.

THE ECLIPSE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; and third Rs. 2,000. A handicap for horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Suryakumari 9-12, Greenfinch 9-10, Nicety 9-4, Cintra 9-0, Whispering 8-4, Kaser Girl 8-4, Husky 8-1, Chummy 7-8, Tarvie 7-8, Very Little 7-6 Crushed Glass 6-13.

THE WARWICK PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Rakings 9-10, Sarsaparilla 9-0, Marby 9-0, Corisande 9-0, Aspasia 8-7, Pomme Anna 8-7, Jovial 8-6, Joe's Luck 8-4, Cyllian 8-3, Krempion 7-12, Headstrong 7-2.

THE ST. LEGER PLATE.—Distance R. C. and distance.

Winner Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000; and third Rs. 3,000. A handicap for horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Bell Metal 9-12, Gaurisankar 9-3, Prague 8-11, Wasp 8-3, Charlie's Smile 7-9, Festivity 7-6, Kent Eaglet 7-5, Risen Again 7-5, School Boy 7-2, Silver Saint 7-2, Ganimede 7-1, Reciprocity 7-0, Rabalto 6-12, Crab Apple 6-7.

THE SIRUR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for country-breds.

Steel Blue 11-8, Shirtaj 8-10, Sweet Apple 8-9, The Knut 8-6, Mystery 8-6, Zara 7-13, Discarded 7-11, Devotion 7-5.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Khandil 9-10, Dartmoor 9-8, Cessation 9-6, Tipperary 9-4, Apollo 8-13, Exposed 8-10, Gosub 8-9, Zohal 8-8, Nafa 8-6, Shahzada 8-4, Shumsher 8-2, Don't Care 7-13, Bahadorjung 7-12, Trafalgar 7-7, Wadi 7-7, Dirrah 7-2, Jobur 7-2, Kitchener 6-13.

THE COBHAM HANDICAP.—Distance furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses 3 and 4 years old only in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Krishnakumari 9-8, Harry Tate 9-7, Spatchcock 9-3, Cailis 8-13, Discobolus 8-11, Scandalous 8-5, My Realm 8-4, Musk Rat 7-11, Cookie 7-1 Ojira 7-0, Martenora 7-0, Siki 6-9.

THE KIRKEE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for Arab Ponies, 14 hands and under in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Amin 9-7, Baktayar 9-3, Hatchel 9-2, Andolis 9-13, Stability 8-7, Forfeit 8-2, Arthur 8-1 Mahir 7-11, Silver Cloud 7-8, Zaidan 7-7, Delyar Jung 7-7, Kamel 7-5, Mayiah 7-5, Mozan 7-4, Hisham 7-0, Arman 6-11.

CHARITY FOOTBALL.

ROYAL SCOTS IN FINAL,

RS. 850 FOR EUROPEAN RELIEF ASSN.

The announcement that the first semi-final between the Royal Scots and North Staffs on Thursday would be a charity match must have come as a surprise to many as no announce to this effect was made in the morning papers. Of course the W. I. F. A. are not to blame for the pressmen must go and find out what the mutual arrangements have been made at corner meetings all standing. It is one of the ways of the high and mighty. The less one harps on it the better for one's skin.

They were all under the impression that the Charity match was on Friday but they paid up and smiled. The takings of the day which amounted to Rs. 849-15-9 will go to the European Relief Association for the Children's Home at Agripada.

The Royal Scots did not have an easy time against the North Staffs who had the better of the game in the initial half. After a few minutes of up and down game play was confined to midfield. Both teams had a sound defence. The difference lay in this that the North Staffs defence sent the ball to the forwards everytime whereas the Royal Scots were only able to clear. The Staffs who defended the Bandstand end secured four corners at the free side but they were all cleared. McNair shot down the right wing and tested Morine from a difficult angle and the result was a corner. Tuvey missed an excellent chance just before half time when McNair sent a back pass from the goal line.

The Scots improved their play in the second period and Wood had the misfortune to strike the cross bar. The stout defence of the North Staff backs gave the Scot quintette no chance. Grocott was invincible.

In spite of their persistent perseverence, the Staff defence remained intact. Half way in the second half the North Staffs were pinned in their own area for several minutes but recovered again. The run of the play pointed to a draw but a replay was averted. Four minutes before the final whistle McNair shot the winning goal of a pass from the centre. The Staff goalie had no chance as the ball went off the upright. In the short time that was left, the pace quickened and the Scots looked like scoring again. The Staff had their opportunity and strove hard to equalise but there was no more time.

Teams were:—

ROYAL SCOTS:—Morine; Barron, and Brown. Mitchell, Lanford and Lafferty; McNair, Tuvey, Douglas, Wood and Findlay.

NORTH STAFFS:—Clarke, Grocoll and Smith; Parkes Cox and Brand; Stanley, Dennis, Lees, Steele and Barrett.

Referee: Mr. W. Godwin.

NO MATCH TO-DAY.

Sat. 27th.—D. L. I. vs. Middlesex.

In the Leslie Cup R. F. A. beat Middlesex Regt. by 9 points to 6, Lynn was unable to run owing to an attack of fever. Ford came first in 13 3/5 seconds.

POONA RACES.

Following form has proved useless So if you require some good guide.

Turf Expert's Cards have proved to be the best his clients are getting good upsets paying high dividends as also many Wins and several places. Cards for To-morrow's Races ready To-day. They contain excellent Selections.

PRICE RUPEES FIVE ONLY

D.B-TARAPOREVALA SONS.

Hornby Road, Fort.

PROFESSOR'S last Race-Selections.

Erinite, Rackle, Happy Times, Rarity, Nicety, Canterbury Lamb, and Unruly for WINS, also 6 others for PLACES.

Get his Card

next SATURDAY after 10 a. m.

at THE POONA HOTEL, POONA.

For the remaining Race-Days, also Selections can be had after 10 A. M. on Race Days.

LEAGUE RESULTS.

LONDON, Sept. 25

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

Third Division (Southern Section):—

Bristol City 1, Charlton 1.

Exeter City 2, Swansea nil.

Plymouth 1, the Queens Park Rangers nil

Swindon 3, the Southend United nil.

(Northern Section):—

Wrexham 1, Accrington nil.

Scottish League:—St. Johnstone bea the Third Lanark by 4 goals to nil.—Reuter

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

RESULTS OF INTERMEDIATE M.B.B.S. EXAMINATION.

The following candidates have passed the above examination:—

CLASS I (IN ORDER OF MERIT).

R J Katrak, J V Almeyda, V G Bhate, D V Nadkarni.

CLASS II.

V D Acharya, N P Agarkar, N M Agashe, V G Agnihotri, M G Apte, S J Bajpai, R B Bhagat, R L Bhagwai, N G Bhalerao, C B Bharucha, J M Bharucha, K K Bhave, S P Bhiwandkar, P M Bhoj, M Bond, R B Cama, S M Captain, R N Chandhari, N G Chitale, K Correa, V G Dabholkar, N R Daji, M J Dastur, M G Desai, N G Desai, P M Desai, S P Deshpande, L DeSouza, K M Dholakia, N J Dhruva, G A Doshi, J C D'Souza, M M Dubash, K S Engineer, J Faria, J D Ferreira, K P Gandhi, D S Ghadiali, K U Gidwani, J P Gole, J F Guerra, M G Harnmattekar, I S Jagtiani, R B Jahagirdar, S K Jatar, B V Joshi, U L Joshi, B P Karnani, V K Ketkar, G A Kher, M I Koreth, S B Korgaonkar, G B Kulkarni, G Maielu, V W Mavlankar, H S Mehta, J F Menezes, S L Mondkar, B D Mulye, G M Nadkarni, B K Naik, B B Nanavatty, B G Oka, L H Paithankar, D M Palkar, D S Paradkar, B J Pardkar, B S Patankar, T S Patankar, K V Patel, T B Pathak, H B Patil, B D Patwardhan, B Pjato, V V Pradhan, P V Rajpott, B G Ranade, G P Rangel, M Ribeiro, E M B Robertson, L Rodrigues, G S Sabnis, M D Sapre, M K Sathe, D P Settna, K B Shah, M Sharma, P D Sharma, T H Talati, B B Wable.

PASS.

M A Contractor, V V Deodhar, B B Desai, N A Deshmukh, V R Dharmadhikari, A das N Faria, A C S Iyer, S K Kelkar, P B Mathias, M H Pardivala, A M Patki, R C Tarapore, H B Desai, J K Dholakia, M U Shaikh, V S Lakkamsetti, M D Karkhanawala, V V Save, P V Gupte.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

(SEPTEMBER 25, 1924.)

Mr. G. D. Madgaonkar, and Mr. P. E. Percival delivered over and assumed charge, respectively, of the office of the Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind on the 10th September, 1924.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. C. Lake, Officer Commanding, 1st Yemen Infantry, to be Assistant Political Resident, Perim, in addition to his military duties, with effect from the 2nd Sept. 1924.

Mr. V. G. Sane, Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Thana, to be Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Poona.

Mr. S. B. Lavate, Mamlatdar of Godhra and Magistrate of the Second Class in the District of Panch Mahals, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

The leave on average pay granted to Mr. Dorab N. D. Khandalavala, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay is extended up to the 16th October, 1924, (inclusive).

Mr. D. G. Haji is appointed as Veterinary Inspector for the Town and Island of Bombay with effect from 15th September 1924.

Mr. D. K. Bhave, Executive Engineer, Andheri District, is granted, with effect from the 1st August 1924, leave on average pay for 3 months and one day and leave on half average pay for 5 months and 26 days.

Mr. N. V. Shrinivas Murti has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to the Indian Service of Engineers in Bombay as an Assistant Executive Engineer with effect from the 21st July, 1921.

PILGRIMS TO IRAQ

NEW PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

The orders issued in September, 1919 to the effect that Mahomedan pilgrims to Bagrain need not carry passport but only identification certificates have now been amended in accordence with the latest Iraq regulations. The identification certificates prescribed in the abovenamed orders will only be granted to pilgrims travelling in organised parties. Pilgrims not travelling in such parties must be provided with proper British passports.

Mahomedan pilgrims who are subjects of foreign States should obtain passports from their own Governments or Consular representatives and present them to a British Passport authority for visa, which will ordinarily be given without previous reference to Iraq. In the case of those who have no Consular representatives in India the applicants must be able to show that they are 'bona-fide' pilgrims and that they are in possession of sufficient funds for their journey and maintenance whilst in Iraq. If they are able to do this, their applications should be forwarded to Government with two unmounted copies of each of the applicants' photographs for issue of the necessary identity certificates for the journey in lieu of passports.

PROF. F. H. WARD IN BOMBAY.

LECTURE ON AMERICA'S LABOUR PROBLEM.

Among the passengers arriving by this week's mail steamer is Professor H. F. Ward of New York. Professor Ward is a well-known speaker and writer on social and labour problems. His best known books are "The New Social Order," "The Labour Movement," and "The Gospel for a Working World." He has taken a leading part in various social movements in America, and for the past ten years he has been Chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union. He is at present Professor of Christian Ethics in Union Theological Seminary. In the course of his tour in India he hopes to visit the chief industrial centres studying the conditions of life and work. He means to spend a week in Bombay, and he is expected to lecture on "The Labour Problem in America" under the auspices of the Social Service League on the 1st October.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

MASONIC LODGE CASE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

In the case in which Mr. P. Anandrao was charged with criminal breach of trust as servant at the instance of the Masonic District Grand Lodge, judgment was delivered in the Esplanade Police Court by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate on Monday.

Mr. Spencer, Police Prosecutor conducted the prosecution, while Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader defended the accused.

The facts of the case briefly put were as follows:—

On the 8th of March 1924 there was an Installation Ceremony of H. E. the Governor of Bombay as District Grand Master of Bombay. A banquet was held on that occasion and various items of expenditure had to be incurred in connection with that event. Three of these items related to Music supplied by H. E. the Governor's band, and for the supply of wines and liquor and aerated waters. The bill for music came to Rs. 64 while bills for liquor and wine supplied came to Rs. 578-3-0 and for aerated waters Rs. 73-9-3. The last items were the subject matter of the present charge. The wines and liquor were supplied by Messrs. Pipson & Co. and the aerated waters by Messrs. Moncrieff & Breeden.

The accused was a clerk in the office of the District Lodge and ordinarily it was the duty of the Accused to make out a list of payments to be made. The list was signed by Pennock, Secretary of the Masonic Lodge and the letter was written by him to the District Grand Treasurer requesting him to make the payment. When the cheque was received from the D. G. T., Pennock signed and further endorsed it in blank on the back. The cheque was thus sent to the Bank and cashed either by a peon in the Secretary Office or in absence of the peon by the accused.

In the month of May reminders were received from Barratt of H. E. the Governor's band and Messrs. Pipson & Co.) and Moncrieff & Breeden drawing the attention of the Lodge to the payment of their bills. On the matter being referred to the D. G. T. the latter discovered that a cheque was drawn covering all the items and that on certain documents purporting to be vouchers or receipts of payment were sent by the D. G. S. it was subsequently ascertained that the vouchers were forgeries and that payments were never actually made.

The accused's case was that he made out the list and placed them before Pennock. When the cheques arrived they were generally cashed by the peons and the money brought and handed over to Pennock. He further said that the payments were always made by the peons. As regards the cheque for Rs. 792-2-3 drawn by the Treasurer to cover payments of money due to Messrs. Pipson & Co., Messrs. Moncrieff and Breeden and others, it was taken by him to the bank. He endorsed it on the back. As he was busy and the Bank took some time to make the payments he gave the token given to him by the Bank to the peon who was with him. The peon brought the money paid it to the accused and the accused handed it over to Pennock. In the month of February he was serving half time. As regards the amount of Rs. 64, Rs. 578-3-0 and Rs. 73-9-3, these amounts were paid in cash by Pennock to a peon named More. The accused was not present when More brought the alleged vouchers or receipt.

His Worship in acquitting the accused observed that the case therefore principally rests on the word of Pennock as against the word of the accused. He was after a careful consideration of the evidence given by Pennock as of opinion that the evidence given by Pennock was absolutely unreliable. It would therefore be very improper and highly dangerous to act on the man's evidence and convict the accused. His Worship further said that he did not wish to be understood that Pennock was guilty of the forgery or of the embezzlement of the sum. But there was nothing before him to show that the accused was given money to make payments to Barrat Phipson & Co. or Moncrieff and Breeden and that the forged vouchers and receipts were in the handwriting of the accused. His Worship, therefore, acquitted the accused.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

In the Court of the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Nowroji Dinshaw Patel stood charged with cheating and criminal breach of trust at the instance of Ardeshar Hormusji Wadia, a timber merchant.

Mr. Nariman, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while the accused was defended by Mr. Saher, Bar.-at-Law.

The facts of the case were that the complainant was the owner of Dina Mansion, at Forjett Street, Tardeo. The accused came to reside in the complainant's building a few months ago and in course of time the complainant came to know the accused more familiarly. At a wedding banquet, the accused was alleged to have opened the subject of cotton business to the complainant and the complainant was tempted to go in for cotton transaction on the alluring baits held to him by the accused. The accused posed himself as a cotton broker of the East India Cotton Association and represented himself to the complainant that he was doing business for wealthy cotton merchants. On the 8th March the complainant succumbed to the temptation and gave to the accused Rs. 6,000 to be deposited as margin money with Messrs. Langley and Co., Breuland Co., and Gill and Co. for doing a transaction of 100 bales of cotton. On the 10th March the cheque of Rs. 6,000 on the Central Bank of India was alleged to have been given to the accused and subsequently the accused showed the complainant a statement showing the transaction of 100 bales of cotton, which brought the complainant a profit of Rs. 756. The amount of Rs. 756 was paid to the complainant. On similar pretexts the accused was alleged to have cheated the complainant to the extent of Rs. 19,000, from the 10th March to 25th April. The complainant subsequently saw through the same and lodged the present complaint.

The case stands adjourned.

CONVICTED OF BREACH OF TRUST.

Rajoo Gopal Narayen was put up before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 70 preferred against him by Kenneth Edwin Gosling.

Deputy Inspector Rahn conducted the prosecution while the accused was undefended.

The facts of the case were that the accused was a servant of the complainant. On the the 15th November, 1923, the complainant gave the accused a cheque for Rs. 70 to be cashed. The accused cashed the cheque but was alleged not to have brought the money to the complainant. The accused subsequently absconded. A complaint was lodged with the police who got him arrested.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that he gave the money to the complainant. He left the complainant's service because the complainant refused to pay him his wages for a month and a half.

His Worship sentenced the accused to seven weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FRENCH LEVY ON GERMAN GOODS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Berlin.—Imposition by France of twenty-six per cent levy fdom October 1st on all German goods imported direct or through a third country has been received most unfavourably in commercial and Government circles. It is declared that the latter regard it as an unfriendly Act which will prejudice the execution of the Dawes Agreement Reuter.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

REPORT FOR 1922-23,

OUTSTANDING FEATURE OF THE YEAR.

The following is the text of the report of the Director of Public Instruction on the progress of education in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1922-23:—

"The year under review was one of great financial stringency and the drastic retrenchment which was forced upon Government at the beginning of 1922 and the inevitable effect of retarding the substantial progress that the previous quinquennium had witnessed in the Department of Education. It is a matter of deep regret to Government that the keen interest taken throughout the Presidency in the development of this nation-building Department is not reflected in the provincial legislature, where the opportunity for accelerating the official programme of educational expansion by increasing the limited sources of taxation has been neglected. Progress has therefore been slow and the achievements of the year 1922-23 fell short of the expectations of the Department. Nevertheless cause for satisfaction can be found in the increase in the number both of educational institutions and of pupils and it is a remarkable fact that although the number of recognised institutions fell off by as many as 40, as compared with a rise of 101, in the number of unrecognised institutions, the increase in the number of pupils was almost entirely confined to the recognised institutions, a fact which bears eloquent testimony to the stability of the former and the phemeral character of many of the latter.

Owing to the enforced retrenchment mentioned above there was a comparatively insignificant increase in the total expenditure on education, but this expenditure absorbs a very substantial portion of the aggregate provincial expenditure and emphasises the urgent necessity for discovering fresh sources of income for future development. As usual the lion's share of the educational expenditure fell to primary education and the bulk of it was devoted to the pay of primary school teachers, at the cost of expansion in other directions. The problem of the pay of these teachers is still engaging the anxious attention both of Government and the Legislative Council and a Committee is now considering to what extent their claims can be satisfied without too heavy an encroachment upon the resources of the State and local bodies.

OUTSTANDING FEATURE OF THE YEAR.

The outstanding feature of the year was the enactment of the Primary Education Act of 1923; whereby almost complete control of the whole system of primary education passes from the hands of the Educational Department into those of the District Local Boards and Municipalities. The task of framing rules for the working of this Act, which has been occupying the attention of Government during the past year, is now complete and Government hope that the care that has been bestowed upon this task and the valuable assistance that has been so freely given by the local authorities themselves will enable the Act to be introduced with the utmost possible rapidity, as soon as the District Local Boards are reconstituted, and to be set into operation with the least possible friction. A welcome sign of the attention of District Local Boards in particular to ensure the success of the new system is to be found in the increased taxation that some of them have voluntarily undertaken with a view to the provision of the necessary funds.

Apart from the passing of the Primary Education Act the year under review possesses no distinctive features in the domain of primary education. Progress was maintained in the number of pupils but at a lower rate than in previous years. This was partly due to the prevailing financial stress and the increasing cost of education per head and partly to the movement for the so-called nationalisation of schools in response to the activities of Non-co-operation. The force of the latter however is on the wane. It remains to be seen what impetus will be given to primary education by the new Act. In five Municipalities only has effect been given to the provisions of the Local Act and in three cases the results have been encouraging. It will now rest with the local authorities to give practical effect to the popular demand for free and compulsory education. This should however not be regarded as the final goal of their ambition. Primary education is not an end in itself but only a means to an end and too great importance cannot possibly be attached to the further education of boys after they have passed beyond the compulsory stage. At present less than 20 per cent. of boys joining a primary school succeed in passing the 4th standard and less than 10 per cent. reach the higher standards. It is hoped that this serious defect will to some extent be rectified by the operation of the Act of 1923 but it should be the constant endeavour of local authorities to create a demand for a considerably higher degree of literacy than has hitherto satisfied the public and to this end they should devote their attention to the provision of facilities for study after the school leaving age has been reached. In the opinion of Government there is a wide scope for such facilities and they have under their consideration proposals for the introduction in selected places of village reading rooms, where facilities for pursuing their earlier studies may be provided both for adults and youths. Another direction in which the local authorities can extend their educational activities is in the establishment of schools with an agricultural bias. Government have recently introduced the policy of training selected teachers for this object at the various agricultural schools as an experimental measure with encouraging results. The co-operation of local authorities in this policy of adapting primary education more nearly to the requirements of the rural classes will go a long way towards popularising education.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

There was no noteworthy event in the sphere of secondary education during the year. The reduction in grants-in-aid to schools has been subsequently restored. The position is however not free from anxiety owing to the increasing demands of teachers for a higher rate of pay and the difficulty in raising still further the fees for pupils. The provision of a provident fund for the former would afford some measure of relief and it is the intention of Government to make such provision in their next budget if funds are available. There is some danger that the very heavy commitments of Government in connection with primary education may militate against the expansion of secondary education, the importance of which as an integral factor in the intellectual and industrial life of the presidency cannot be over-emphasised. Primary education at the best can only lay the foundations of a useful career. The superstructure reared upon those foundations can only be provided by higher education and particularly by secondary education. While therefore the wants of the purely agricultural classes can adequately be met by a well conceived system of free and compulsory primary education, the needs of the middle classes require a more elastic and practical system of secondary education than has hitherto been in force, more especially in the direction of technical and industrial education. The learned professions are overcrowded and there are insufficient avenues of employment open to the rapidly increasing number of students passing through the arts and professional colleges. Government have the matter under their consideration and hope that it will shortly be possible to place before the Legislative Council a scheme for the promotion of technical education in this presidency.

Three more colleges were affiliated to the University during the year and there was a substantial increase in the number of students. There was however a further falling off in the number of students appearing for the B.A. examination, which is attributed by the Director of Public Instruction partly to the Non-co-operation movement and partly to the fact that a B.A. degree does not in itself guarantee profitable employment. This raises the difficult and delicate problem of how far it is in the real educational interests of the presidency that colleges of moderate calibre should be encouraged to spring up in different parts of the country. While it is the desire of Government to give necessary facilities for placing higher education within the reach of all who desire it there is unquestionably room for doubt whether the accumulation of small and isolated mofussil colleges imperfectly staffed and equipped, will adequately supply the demand for this kind of education. This however is one of the problems that will be considered by the recently appointed University Reforms Committee, pending whose report Government do not wish to dogmatise on this important subject.

DEATH FROM SHOCK AND HEMORRHAGE.

On Monday at about 2 p.m a motor lorry driven by Damansing Sooromsing was running at a slow pace along Gowalia Tank Road, when Gajadhar Bija, a Purdeshi aged 30 years, jumped from the footpath and threw himself under the seat of the driver and behind the front left wheel of the lorry. The lorry was stopped and Gajadhar was picked up and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died the same night, as a result of shock and hemorrhage.

A HINDU COMMITS SUICIDE.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, concluded inquest touching the death of Himatlal Hathibhai (27), a Hindu, who died on the 11th instant of opium poisoning under circumstances already reported in these columns. The deceased lived at Girgaon Back Road and was employed as a Mehta by Fatechand Radhakishan, a Hindu Broker of Nagdevi Street. It was alleged by Fatechand that the deceased had misappropriated a sum of Rs. 5000 to his own use but had promised to render account later on. On the day in question the deceased was found ill in his bed and consequently became unconscious. He was removed to G. T. Hospital by his brother in a victoria but died on the way.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

VICTORIA DRIVER COMMITS SUICIDE.

Rama Yesu (25) a hack victoria driver and his wife Jankibai were living in a house in Sadashiv Gally at Girgaon. On the 22nd August at about midnight Rama stabbed his wife Jankibai with a knife in the abdomen and then gave her blows all round her body as he suspected that she had brought about miscarriage about two months ago. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where her dying deposition was taken by a magistrate but subsequently she recovered. Rama also inflicted serious injuries to himself by the same knife and also by a file and succumbed to his injuries in the J. J. Hospital on Wednesday after suffering for about a month.

Mr. A R. King Coroner held an inquest on Thursday on the body of Rama when the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON STEAMER.

On Wednesday at about 10 a.m. a watchman, named Mohmud employed on S.S. "Malwa" lying in Alexandra Dock went for a few minutes to respond to the call of nature when one Chhotoo who was not employed came and worked the winch. A load of bags of cotton seeds was thus lifted which struck the edge of the hold and the bags scattered and fell on Kayamkham Jarib Khan, a labourer working in the hold killing him on the spot. Chhotto then disappeared. At the inquest held by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of death by fracture of the skull resulting from a load of bags of cotton seed having fallen on him in consequence of a winch man of steamer having been worked in a rash manner by Chhotoo, who was not employed for working the winch at the time and who has absconded.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 25.

In the share market rates were opened quiet unchanged but bagged during the day in absence of outside buying orders and only limited speculative support. In coals the easy feeling continues. Bansjoras are marked down Rs. 2 and Bengal Giridih Rs. 3. Teas were firm and generally in strong demand. Ledos improved about 10 points while a good business was done in others at sharply advancing rates. In miscellaneous only a moderate business resulted. Cottons were quiet unchanged. Government securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government paper 64/10, 5 per cent bonds 1933 97/4; 5½ per cent war bonds 1928 103/10. 5 per cent bonds 1926 100/4.

Cottons:—Anglo India 382, Bally 227, Birla 9/12, Champdany 183, Clive 42, Delta 4/0, Fort Gloster 932, Fort William 385, Howrah 45/4, Hukumchand ord. 11/6, Kankanarrah 420, Kelvin pref 113, Kinnison 238, Lawrence ord 575, Lawrence pref 111, Nuddea 49, Reliance 61, Waverley pref 114.

Coals:—Bansjorah 18/4, Bengal Giridih 6/12, Nazira 14, New Tetturya 8/2.

Miscellaneous:—Behar Rice 1/8, Burma Corporation 8/8, B. I. Corporation ord 4/10, Calcutta Tramways 10/4, Purnea Rice 3, Anglo-Oriental Navigation 17.

Tea Companies:—Atal Tea 21/12, Basmatia 16/4, Batelli 4/2, Bishnauth 31, Central Cachar 110, Chundeecherra 138, Chandypore 225, Darjeeling Himalayan Tea 12, Dimakusi 27/8, Dufflaghur 16/8, East India 24/12, Harmutty 33, Hattikhira 32, Joybirpara 3/12, Jedo 300, Loobah fully paid 15/8 Moulvie 12/4 Nega Hill 19/2, Rainagar 147, Rajabari 15/8 Rufema 17/12, Tirrihannah 27/12, Tukvar 36/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and twenty-one thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five and eleven sixteenth pence.

EVIDENCE OF INDIAN MATCH MFG. ASSOCAITION.

Before the Tariff Board on Thursday, at the Town Hall, a representative of the Indian Match Manufacturing Association, Ahmedabad, gave evidence against protection being given to the particular kind of paper which the Association was using. He said his Association consisted of seven members and in a short time they hoped to increase that number. All the members were consumers of blue match paper required in the manufacture of inside and outside boxes and also packing paper. This paper was not at all made in India, and the Association had to depend entirely on foreign countries, particularly Sweden for their supplies. They had approached prominent Indian Paper Mills in this regard, but the latter had expressed their inability to make that quality of paper. Any increase in the price of that paper would not benefit the match manufacturers in India, and would impede the growth of match industry in the country which was in its infancy, and which required protection at the hands of Government. The present price of the blue paper was 4.29 c. i f Bombay, on which they had to pay an import duty of 15 per cent. The approximate annual consumption of that paper by his Association came to about 50 tons, but if they included those factories which used foreign made plints, the total consumption of that kind came to about 160 tons per year. The Association asked the Board to exclude this blue paper from any recommendations they might make to Goverament for protection of the paper industry in this country.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The S.S. "China" with English Mails of September 11 due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 27.

The S.S. "Macedonia" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Rovers Tournament—(Semi-Final) Winners of West Kents and Durhams vs. Winners of Dragoon vs. Middlesex.

MONDAY, Sept. 29.

In aid of the South India Flood Relief Fund: "The Brandad Woman" a Norma Talmedge film. West-End Cinema, 7 and 8-30 p.m.

5th Ordinary General Meeting of the New India Assurance Co., Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort.

TUESDAY, Sept. 30.

University Reform Committee Re-assembles, Universlay Convocation Hall, 5-30 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Sept 26 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 28m; Sunset 6h 33m.
Sept. 27 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 2m. Sunset 6h 32m.
Sept. 28 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 28m. Sunset 6h. 31m.
Sept. 29 (Mon) Sunrise 6h 29m. Sunset 6h 30m.
Sept. 30 (Tue) Sunrise 6h. 29m. Sunset 6h. 29m.
Oct 1 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 29m. Sunset 6h 29m.
Oct. 2 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 29m. Sunset 6h. 28m.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O.-S. K.'s steamer "Aitai Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on 24th inst., and is due to arrive here via Colombo 6th October.

The O.S.K.'s steamer "Anjur Maru" which left Bombay for Japan on 28th August arrived at Kobe on 24th inst.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Sado Maru" left Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the 24th inst., and is due to arrive here on or about the 5th October.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library, to-day (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

NAYAR SAMAJ, BOMBAY.

The annual general meeting of the above Samaj, will be held at the Nayar Samaj Hostel-Hall, 26, Vincent Cross Road, Dadar, on Sunday, (the 28th inst.) at 12-30 noon.

YOUNG BHANDARI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Under the auspices of the above Corps a meeting will be held on Sunday (the 28th inst.) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the resident of of Mr. Dattatraya Kashinath Moorkar, at Umarkhadi, when all the members are cordially requested to attend.

CHANDRASENYA KAYASTHA PRABHU STHANIK SABHA.

The annual general meeting of the said Sabha will take place on Sunday (the 28th inst.) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in Patankar's building, Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar when the election of the office-bearers of the Sabha will take place and consideration will be given to the question of Caste Conference. All C. K. Prabhus of Dadar, Matunga and Mahim are requested to be present.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, (the 1st prox.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.). Papers to be read are:—"Natural Mental Tests." By Dr. Arthur MacDonald; "The Recent Instance of the Khasi Custom of offering Human Sacrifices to the Snake-Deity." By Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, M.A., B.L.

SALSETTE TALUKA C. C. MEETING.

A meeting of all the members of the Salsettet Taluka Congress Committee, Thana will be held at the residential house of Mr. B. A. Padhye, President of the Committee, to-day (Friday) at 9-30 p.m. for the consideration of the question of the Hindu-Muslim unity on a permanent basis at the earliest period with a view to bring about the termination of the Mahatma's ordeal of fast in its midst.

VILE PARLE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Vile Parle Congress Committee has arranged the following programme to celebrate Mahatma Gandhiji's birth-day:—

Friday, 26th Sept., 1924:—Fast day. Mr. Gokuldas Bajaj to offer prayers in a public meeting at 9-30 p.m.

Saturday, 27th Sept. 1924:—Kavishree Lalitji to offer prayers when all Spinners are particularly invited to spin, with their Spinning Wheels and cotton slivers from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. The Yarn spun during this valuable night will be sent to Mahatmaji at Delhi.

Sunday, 28th Sept. 1924:—A public meeting of 'untouchables' when Mr. J. K. Mehta will preside.

AN APPEAL TO SPINNERS.

The Hon. Assistant Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

Only 65 Elected Congress Members and 125 Non-members have contributed yarn to the All India Khadi Board for the month of August in response to the Ahmedabad spinning resolution and the subsequent appeal by Mahatma Gandhi. The Bombay Provincial Khadi Board earnestly hopes that many more members and Non-members will contribute the minimum quota of 2,000 yarn regularly from this month. All intending contributors are requested to communicate their names and addresses to the Secretary, Bombay Provincial Khadi Board, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PERSONS ON RELIF.

Daily average number of persons on relief for week ending 13th September 1924 was—On works—Bijapur 671, On gratuitous relief—Ahmednagar 133, Poona 1,745, Sholapur 478, Satara 2,684, and Bijapur 155.

The Football Association defeated the Air Force by 9 goals to 2 at Uxbridge.—Reuter.

In an Association Football match, the South Africans beat Ireland by 2 goals to one at Belfast.—Reuter.

In a Rugby Football match, at Camberley, the London Scottish beat Sandhurst by 31 points to nil.—Reuter.

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Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

The Bombay Chronicle
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1924.

THE DELHI CONFERENCE.

The Conference that is meeting at Delhi to-day is a unique gathering both because of the purpose for which it assembles and because of its composition. Its avowed object is nothing less than the achievement of a satisfactory and real solution of the problem of intercommunal unity which is a fundamental condition of national freedom and progress; and in its constitution, it is strictly a non-partisan and representative conclave including men of every political party and religious persuasion. The Conference, we feel, has been long over-due; for the recent outbursts of communal feuds should at last have convinced the leaders of the two communities of the expediency and the necessity of a concerted search for a genuine, and therefore, enduring, solution of the problem. From the the way in which the communal relations were allowed to be jeopardised it seemed as though no national organisation felt the moral responsibility of attending to the question. Yet communal unity was the very first item in the constructive programme of Bardoli to which the Congress, irrespective of its other differences stood committed. And it was not until the heroic action of Mahatma Gandhi in imposing upon himself a severe penance focussed the national attention on the vital issue before the country to-day that serious endeavours were made to tackle it. Had the leaders been more conscious of their responsibilities and more alive to the real needs of the situation, the Mahatma's voluntary self-immolation would have been altogether unnecessary. In the statement that he has made giving a touching picture of his sensitive moral nature, he has called his penance "a warning to the Hindus and Mussalmans who have professed to love me." It is nothing less, since it is the beacon that has summoned the Conference. But the Conference will meet under the shadow of a great anxiety which the fast has cast all over the country and it is essential that the Mahatma should be requested to relieve the tension, if only to facilitate the protracted and thorny deliberations of the Conference.

For nothing can be gained by pretending that the Conference will have no serious difficulties. In fact, what the country demands is not a speedy and dramatic truce but a far-sighted and lasting settlement. It is a call to statesmanship to take the whole thing seriously but not tragically. It means, in effect, not that the problem of intercommunal unity is insoluble but only that it is complex and no one panacea can effectively solve it. There are religious issues involved in it as well as civic ones; the question has economic aspects no less than cultural ones. But, as in most social affairs, at bottom it is a matter of psychology. The essence of the whole problem is—goodwill. We do not attach great importance as some people do to mechanical readjustments like segregation, or to elaborate bargaining over cow-slaughter and music. No settlement, however nice, can prevent differences on these problems from arising but what it can do is to prevent these differences from flaring up into civil commotion on so many occasions with disastrous reactions on social relationship and political advancement. The fondness for water-tight compartments of communities in matters where the only relevant consideration should be the fulfilment of the functions of citizenship, the militant aspect invested to movements of conversion and reclamation, and even the riots are not diseases themselves but only the symptoms of a disease—the disease being mutual distrust which exaggerates interests that divide and minimises those that unite. And it is this distrust that perverts even such a noble thing as religion for the base ends of communal rancour, fanaticism, and violence—a distrust that makes the Hindu see a potential idol-breaker in every Mussalman and makes the Mussalman fear Swaraj as a virtual hegemony of the Hindus; a distrust that makes a man judge his own religion from the ideal it sets forth and the precepts of its prophet but the religions of others from the conduct of their worst followers. The Conference, therefore, has no easy task before it in seeking the causes of that distrust fed by false history, traditional prejudices, excessive religious zeal. The best way to solve the problem, however, is to face it and not ignore its existence.

But because we have emphasised the forces that are at the root of the question, we do not agree with those pedantic people who decry all efforts at setting up suitable machinery to harmonise interests, obviate conflicts and conciliate all legitimate apprehensions on the ground that "the evil is more fundamental." It may be so, but that does not mean that some kinds of machinery are not better than others to translate the spirit of goodwill in social terms and to help the growth of understanding. We do not see any reason, for example, why the national pact drawn up by Lala Lajpat Rai and Dr. Ansari should not be placed before the Conference and why some immediate and satisfactory settlement of the problems that vex the educated sections of the two communities should not be arrived at. Or take the occurrence of communal feuds. The accumulation of combustible material may be a long story but the dropping of the match that sets the whole thing ablaze is not. The petty and trifling things that cause these unfortunate happenings could surely be prevented if a national organisation has ramifications all over the country whose chief objective would be to set into motion a machinery of arbitration and conciliation the very moment some trouble is apprehended or to secure thorough and impartial investigation whenever the outbreaks take place. The supreme value of non-violence in a country like India with its communal and religious divergences has, as Mahatma Gandhi has pointed out in his statement, not yet been adequately realised; and every method that betters the procedure by which disputes between communities are peacefully settled helps the realisation of communal unity as does the elimination of the causes of quarrels itself. The Conference, in a word, has to facilitate the task of dispelling the myths and hysterics of opposing hatreds and place politics on the sane basis of common citizenship. It is a tremendous responsibility that it will undertake but it is a glorious opportunity for all who wish to achieve a true synthesis between patriotism and religion. If for nothing else, at least for the sake of the one who is consecrating his physical life in order, as he says, that he may become the best cement between the two communities, it behoves the assemblage, vast as it will be, to be worthy of the occasion and devote itself to its work in all seriousness, humility and tolerance.

THE EXCISE DUTY.

Will the cotton excise duty cease to blot the frame work of public finance in India as the result of the Assembly vote? The Legislative Assembly has in this single session emphatically and unequivocally declared the mind of the Indian people on grave questions of national policy. It has turned down the Lee Report, voted against the Taxation Committee, and now declared for the abolition of the cotton excise duty? But will the Government respect the wishes of the Assembly, so solemnly and clearly expressed? Not the worst critic of the "Reforms" could have shown them up to be the sham they are as effectually and unequivocally as the Governments of Bengal and of the Central Provinces have done. It remains to be seen, though we fear there is not much room for doubt, how the Government of India behave themselves in the situation created by the Assembly resolutions. If they give effect to the Lee recommendations, go on with the Taxation Committee and insist upon the excise duty, they will have given a slap in the face to the Assembly, which not even the most inveterate spoil in that body could ignore without committing political suicide.

But this is a constitutional issue. It is not strictly germane to the present subject but for its political associations. The vote,—without a division,—in the Assembly seems to have gone on the political rather than on the economic issue. And yet there is a very strong economic case for the abolition of the cotton excise duty, which, we regret to have to point out, does not seem to have been stressed as much as the merits of the case demanded. And, at the very outset, let us point out that the Executive tactics of making the abolition of the excise duty conditional upon the existence of the financial facility for it is wholly beside the point. The excise duty must go because politically it is a crime, because economically it is an offence, because administratively it is an abuse. No one—not even the Government spokesmen—can doubt its having been a crime against the Indian interests, which were betrayed to Manchester a generation ago. It is an offence because it falls on production,—and so tends to stifle it—instead of on the profits as all honest taxation should. Sir Charles Innes may urge for all he is worth that the industry has prospered; he can never convince any one that the industry has prospered *because* of the tax. If prosperity has come, it was *in spite* of the tax, owing to factors which are patent to the least observant eye, not befogged by prejudice. And the considerations of financial expediency are utterly foreign to this question of principle. A nation revolts against the habitual practice of its alien and irresponsible Government to betray its interests. Is it just, is it proper, is it prudent to tell it to wait until financial considerations permit the righting of this cruel wrong? And when do they expect the financial position will be just right enough to suit the henchmen and apologists of Lancashire to permit the withdrawal of this national affront? Sir Basil Blackett has earned the thanks of every one who loves plain-speaking by telling the Assembly in effect that in his judgment the financial system will never be sound until the salt tax is at its old level, and the Provincial Contributions are abolished But may we ask this champion plain speaker, where was his anxiety about the salt tax and the Provincial Contributions when he set the lance in rest and tilted against the wind-mill of the Lee recommendations? Will Sir Basil tell us if all the retrenchments suggested by the Inchcape Committee have been honestly and rigorously carried out, and, if not, how far and why not? We refuse to admit that there is any case for the slightest increase in taxation until they have left even a single item of possible retrenchment in expenditure untried. The Indian people refuse to walk into the parlour of the artful spider, by abetting the search for additional or alternative taxation! But if it is necessary that we must have additional taxation—why do they not think of charging the income tax to the creditors of the Government of India in England, who are annually being paid crores upon crores? Another instance of the skin being nearer than the shirt, and blood being thicker than water!

In the economic argument Sir Charles Innes and his satellites have advanced a plea which it is well worth examining in detail. Who will get the benefit of the abolition of the excise? The mill-owners. And why? Because the prices are determined by home production! How simple! If only they had considered what would be the effect upon the importers of foreign piece-goods of the steadily rising rupee-sterling exchange, which even now means a clear 12 per cent. subsidy to the Manchester exporter and may mean 25 per cent. before we are three months older, the exchange being 1/8! Will the prices still be determined by the Indian millowner? Will he still be taking the full benefit of the abolition of the excise? The dodge is so pitifully a dodge, we wonder how one of the shrewedest of Indian spokesmen did no seem to notice it!

Notes of the Day.

Journalism in Delhi.

Delhi, which is to-day the meeting-place of what will long be remembered as a historic gathering of the representatives of the nation to settle "the question of all question" has also come into prominence for another reason, namely, its activity in the field of journalism. The "Hindustan Times" edited by Mr. K. M. Pannikar has just come into existence, supplying a long-felt want of a Nationalist daily in North India. We heartily welcome this new daily which, to judge from its first issue, bids fair to become a powerful instrument of Indian nationalism. Another notable event is the declaration by Maulana Mahomed Ali as editor, printer and publisher of the "Comrade." The revival of the "Comrade" has been looked forward to with lively anticipation by those who were its constant and voracious readers. But much water has flowed in the Jumna since the memorable last number of the "Comrade" was written. The brilliant journalist, who edited it, has won fresh laurels as a great servant of his religion and his country. A new interest is, therefore, lent to the revival of the "Comrade" which, we are confident, will now command in the field of weekly journalism a place second only to that of "Young India."

Enquiry About Floods.

Mr. Bhubanandan Das has rendered a distinct service to the country by moving his resolution asking for a committee of experts to enquire into the causes of recurring floods all over India and to advise the Central and Local Governments on the best remedies against such floods. Floods are a natural calamity and nothing that human ingenuity can do can prevent them. But it is not impsosible to devise measures to minimise the attendant loss of life and property. Though Mr. Hindley, Chief Commissioner of Railways, assured the Assembly that in the construction of railway embankments every care was taken to see that the natural drainage was not interfered with, the public have reason to believe that in the past in the construction of railway lines and bridges this consideration has not seldom been ignored. At all events there is strong case for investigation into this and other cognate matters. We are glad, therefore, that Mr. A C. Chatterjee, on behalf of the Government of India, undertook to address Local Governments and to take any action which may be called for in consultation with them. Mr. B. Das withdrew his resolution in view of this undertaking but it remains to be seen if his fear lest his resolution may be pigeon-holed will prove false.

The League of Nations and Opium.

We have received the following from the office of the League of Nations Union London:—

"The Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Opium set up by the League of Nations has just concluded an important meeting at Geneva. In view of the fact that a World Conference on Drug Control is to take place in November, the League's Advisory Committee has been at work on the programme for the World Conference. No less than five schemes were submitted to the Committee. These schemes were brought forward by Great Britain, United States, France, Netherlands and by the League Council itself. A determined and prolonged effort was made to reconcile these schemes. In the end Holland acquiesced in an agreement reached by Great Britain and the United States, after which the other countries concurred. The French representative declined to accept the scheme as a draft agreement, preferring to regard it merely as a suggested basis for discussion, thus reserving the right to oppose the proposal when it comes forward at the League Assembly in a few days' time.

The scheme as it stands contains the two main points which America regards as essential, that is

(1) the statement by each country of its medicinal and scientific requirements of opium.

(2) the restriction of production within the limits of these medicinal and scientific requirements and the establishment of a central board to apply this principle throughout opium producing and consuming countries.

With regard to the special case of India, Sir John Jordan, on behalf of Great Britain, brought forward a constructive suggestion but this was so successfully opposed by Mr. Campbell on behalf of India that it does not appear as a resolution. Sir John Jordan's suggestion is based on the fact that the "progressive reduction" laid down by the Hague Convention has not been effective and aims at reducing the quantity of Indian opium exported to the states which regulate opium smoking. The rate of reduction suggested was 10 per cent. a year for a period of ten years and the Governments of Japan, Siam and the Powers with possessions in the Far East were to be requested to reduce their consumption of prepared opium at the same rate.

It is regarded as of considerable significance that Great Britain and the United States are protagonists of the same policy and it is hoped that their combined influence will be sufficient ultimately to overcome the opposition of some other countries concerned. A great deal depends on the course of events at the Assembly when the Report of the Committee comes forward for discussion and those who are following most closely this part of the League's work are hoping that Sir John Jordan will be present at Geneva during September."

Mis-Representing India.

It will be remembered that, in the course of his recent amazing apologia for the opium policy of the Government of India, Sir Basil Blackett stated in the Legislative Assembly that "the suggestion about the reduction of opium was not made by Sir John Jordon on behalf of the British Government" as was reported by Reuter's. The official report supplied by the League of Nations Union, London, which we publish above, however, categorically states that Sir John Jordan did make his suggestion on behalf of Great Britain and that it was opposed by Mr. Campbell on behalf of the Government of India. In view of this an explanation of the mystery is called for from Sir Basil Blackett. That Mr. Campbell in opposing the suggestion acted against the public opinion of India and that the latter repudiates his claim to represent her at the Geneva Assembly need not be stated. This makes it the more imperative that the Indian National Congress should send its own representative to the Geneva Conference to speak the true mind of India on the question.

A PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY.

(BY M. M. GIDVANI.)

The Indian people may be compared to a mountain. Immovable they stand and have stood for centuries, symbolic of the changeless East. Whatever of culture they possess is traditional. Else, they are mostly illiterate and are content to remain so. As yet they have made no popular demand for education. They have not knocked at the portals of the universities and said "You exist because of us, through us, and for us. Education is our birth-right. You cannot deny that to us. Education is the food, the life-sustainance of our souls. You cannot deny that to us." The Indian people are claiming Home Rule as their birth-right," but they have not claimed education as their birth-right equally. If the people do not rise to the university, the university should descend to the people.

Arts and Crafts Neglected.

The Indian universities are not popular, popuar in the sense that they are not people's universities. They are hopelessly exclusive. They are to education what the yacht Club is to clubs. They are a caste in themselves, and create a new caste in India, the caste of the English-knowing Indians, a much worse caste than the others. They divide kith and kin, for the "English-knowing Indians," that small insignificant 5 per cent. think that they are real India; the rest do not count. They little know that the real India, the India that does count, is labouring in the fields, and the countryside and in the remote villages. It is true that our universities are not professedly aristocratic. They are not close preserves of the upper classes. They do not exclude any one. They take the Brahmin, the non-Brahmin, and the Shudra alike. Some of the noblest sons of India, Dadabhoy and Gokhale have come from the poorer classes. But, exceptions apart, our universities are democratic in theory only. Their curriculum, courses of study, time-tables, organisation, administration, and atmosphere are essentially undemocratic. They are as completely divorced from real life as they could be. The syllabuses are too literary and make no provision for arts and crafts. They provide for the clerk, the Government servant, for the lawyer, the doctor, the learned professions but they exclude the artizan the craftsman, and the peasant. And yet India is an agricultural country and it is arts and crafts which go to make the solid tissues of civilisation. The universities provide for the teaching of history, literature Mathematics, and philosophy. They do not provide for the teaching of weaving, dyeing, tanning, metallurgy, sculpture, painting, cabinet-making, architecture, and music. The ability to write a philosophical thesis or a treatise on mathematics is a highly commendable one and worthy of recognition but so is the ability to make a cabinet, to build a house or to compose a piece of music. Which is more important in real life, or rather which constitutes real life, logarithms or the built house, theory or practice?

The Wrong Emphasis.

The Indian universities are modelled on the University of London and are chiefly examinational in their nature. With their insistence upon degrees and diplomas, they take the pupils away from the realities of life and tend to create an artificial atmosphere in which the subject taught is more important than the learner, in which examination is more important than the examine, the candidate more important than the human being, in which cram and copy, cribs and annotations figure more prominently than the study and appreciation of books, and in which education is not for life but for earning a livelihood. And, may be, losing one's life in the attempt, for alas! would not a young Indian rather die of cram, and consumption, malaria or examination worry, than forego a term or a year? Do not our students lose their lives in their anxiety to save a college year? Now, these are not the conditions that would attract a healthy person, or one who has not been so completely taken away from the realities of life as to lose true perspective, and to mistake the non-essentials for the essentials. You simply cannot force an Indian agriculturist to cram for a paper degree. You cannot entice him to waste a few of the most precious years of his life in pursuit of studies which will not enable him to live happier and a more prosperous life, in other words enable him to "make two blades of grass grow instead of one," whatever bait you may offer, be it a B.A., an M.A., a Ph.D., an LL.D. or a degree with all the letters of the alphabet in it. No, you may induce a doctor or a lawyer to that but the Indian peasant, weaver, and craftsman is not your man for that.

Extension Movement.

How can the Indian universities be democratised? By relating them more and more to real life, by broadening the courses of study and making them more attractive to the man in the street, by reforming the methods of instruction, by reducing cram and copy. Since arts and crafts, music and sculpture, sanitation, hygiene, and agriculture have a greater bearing on life, let the universities institute degrees and diplomas in these subjects. But if they do not have diplomas and degrees so much the better. The object of education is education, acquisition of knowledge, and not examination. It should be made worth their while to attend lectures without the bait of external rewards, of paper degrees. Could not the universities organise Extension Movement on a vaster scale and on a more popular basis? The recent organisation of adult education is a step in the right direc-

(Continued on page 9.)

TO-DAY'S UNITY CONFERENCE.

MAHATMA UNABLE TO ATTEND.

LEADERS HOLD PRIVATE MEETING.

LEADERS HOLD PRIVATE MEETING.

DEFINITE SCHEME TO BE DRAFTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 25.

A large number of prominent members of all communities are arriving to attend the Unity Conference which meets on Friday. Various suggestions, as to the cause the Conference should adopt, have been received from those who are unable to attend.

A private meeting of some of the leaders now in Delhi was held this afternoon and it is understood a practical proposal for the formation of an organisation on non-party lines, solely for the purpose of bringing about and maintaining a stable and lasting unity between the various communities was discussed at great length. It is believed that a definite scheme will be drafted by the meeting and that it will form the basis of discussion at the Conference.

LOSS OF 2 MORE POUNDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Sept. 25.

Mahatma Gandhi was slightly restless till midnight but thereafter he had sound sleep. He is lying down and seldom gets up even when receiving visitors Dr. Besant interviewed him. Mahatmaji has lost two more pounds. A Preliminary Conference was held yesterday and was attended by about twenty leaders. Atmosphere of good will prevailed, every one being anxious for a settlement. It is understood that Babu Bhagwandas will be nominated a Hindu arbitrator.

Mr. Mohamed Ali declared himself editor, printer and publisher of the "Comrade" yesterday.

MAHATMA AS SOLE ARBITRATOR.

DELHI HINDUS' RESOLVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 25.

It is understood that the Hindus of Delhi have agreed to accept Mr. Gandhi as the sole arbitrator in their disputes with the Mussalmans.

HINDU-MUSLIM PRAYER MEETING AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 25.

There was a large gathering of Hindus and Mussalmans at Pataudi House to-day to pray for the long life of Mr. Gandhi on the occasion of his 55th birthday. Mr. Mahomed Ali led the prayers. Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad and Pandit Din Dayal exhorted the audience to create brotherly and neighbourly feeling.

PRAYERS AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 25.

At a well attended meeting of Hindus and Muslims held here last night under the auspices of the Lahore city Congress Committee, Lala Duni Chand presiding, prayers were offered for the long life of Mr. Gandhi and in appealing made for the establishment of unity in the country. A resolution was unanimously passed calling upon the people of the province to sink their differences and stop all mutual quarrels.

PRAYER MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept 25.

A public meeting held here under the auspices of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee passed a resolution praying for the long life of Mr. Gandhi and requesting him to give up his fast.

Indian members of the Assam Legislative Council assembled at a meeting at Shillong also adopted a similar resolution.

PRAYER DAY AT BIJAPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJAPUR, Sept. 25.

In obedience to the call of Maulana Mahomed Ali Wednesday 24th was observed as a day of prayer. A public meeting was arranged in the Chatres Theatres when Mr. Pandurangrao Desai presided. A resolution congratulating Mahatmaji on the completion of his 55th year and praying God to keep him safe during this most anxious period was adopted. Ladies had their separate meeting in the Tilak Kanya Vidyalaya and adopted similar resolution. The number of those who are spinning is increasing.

PRAYERS IN ANDHRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Sept. 25.

Prayers in temples and public meetings were held throughout Andhra yesterday in connection with the birthday celebrations. Andhra is deeply agitated over Mahatma's fast.

FEELING IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 25.

To-morrow is the momentous day for India. The decision, which will be arrived at by the leaders' Conference at Delhi will decide the course, it is hoped, of perpetual amity and goodwill upon which our claim as a nation rests. People here are extremely overburdened with the sorrowful news of Mahatma's penance and anxiety of all classes of people is increasing with the progress of the fast. Newspaper offices are the scenes of anxious spectators and querries are being made from hour to hour on telephone as to how Mahatma Gandhi is keeping Apart from general restiveness reports from mofussils are encouraging. Conciliation and arbitration boards are being formed everywhere, which is the beginning of a real and genuine attempt to nip in the bud all future disputes.

Arrangement is being made for to-morrow's hartal. The Bara Bazar merchants have already signified their assent to close their shops and observe the day as a day of fast and prayer.

FRATERNAL GREETING TO DELHI CONFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 24.

Khwaja Gholam Yaseen, Barrister, will move the following resolution at a meeting of the Amritsar Municipality on the 26th September:—"That this Committee sends its fraternal greeting to the non-party conference which assembles in Delhi to-day (the 26th instant) and offers its best wishes for a real and honourable settlement of the Hindu-Muslim question."

ORDEAL OF PENANCE.

PRINCIPAL KHWAJA'S ADDRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, Sept. 24.

At a meeting of the staff and students of the Jamia Millia Islamia Aligarh (National University), assembled in Mohamed Ali Hall this morning, Principal Khwaja delivered an address on Hindu-Muslim unity and the regrettable incidents leading to Mahatma Gandhi's mighty vow of 21 days' fast. Prayers were offered to God to carry Mahatmaji safely through this severe ordeal of penance and vouchsafe him many more years of healthy useful life to guide our Motherland in her distress. All assembled prayed for the restoration of perfect and permanent harmony and good-will among all communities in India. Principal Khwaja also exhorted the members of the staff and students to take to *charkha* with greater vigour and stronger sense of duty.

'CANCEL THE FAST.'

POONA'S HUMBLE PRAYER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 24.

The citizens of Poona assembled in a public meeting resolved yesterday that Hindus and Mahomedans should strain every nerve to remove all causes of trouble and misunderstanding between the two communities. The meeting fervently hoped that God willing this earnestly deserved consummation would soon be accomplished. The meeting humbly prays Mahatmaji to cancel his fast.

DETERMINATION TO MAINTAIN UNITY.

REPRESENTATIVE MEETING AT BENARES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, Sept. 24.

A mass meeting of Hindus and Mussalmands of Benares held at the Town Hall on 23rd September at night was overcrowded despite the bad weather. Proceedings began with the common prayer read slowly and solemnly by Prof. Ramdas Gour and repeated word for word by all present. The meeting addressed by the leading citizens including Babu Bhagvandas, Abdulkarim, Prof. Gour, Moulvi Abdulmajeed, Babu Sampurmand, and others. Resolutions were passed affirming a strong determination to maintain peace and unity at all costs, to refer all disputes to arbitration, to form Civic Guards for every Mohalla and to observe self-denial fast and prayer days during Mahatmaji's fasts. Over ninety persons could sign peace declaration then and there. More signatures are being recorded. It was resolved to wire to Mahatmaji the determination of Benares. The meeting concluded with the repetition of the same prayer as before and Hindus and Muslims embraced each other before parting.

HON. MR. KARANDI KAR'S MESSAGE.

The following telegram has been sent from the Hon. Mr. Karandikar to-day to Asaf Alli.

Convey to Hakim Ajmal Khan, Shaadhanand Mohamed Ali my full support to the Peace Conference whose considered solution eagerly awaited. Submit prayerful solicitations. Mahatmaji's health is national concern.

"FALSE TRUCE WILL AGGRAVATE MY AGONY."

KEEP NO MENTAL RESERVATIONS

MAHATMAJI'S STATEMENT TO CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 24.

Mr. Gandhi completed the seventh day of his fast at noon to-day. Doctors Ansari and Abdul Rahman have issued the following Bulletin:—

"Considering that the seventh day of the fast is finished Mr. Gandhi's weakness which has perceptibly increased is still less than one would expect under the circumstances. His weight on the 21st was 95 lbs. 2 oz. and on the 23rd 93 lbs. 12 oz. His pulse and blood pressure remain satisfactory and he has slept well."

Under medical advice, Mr. Gandhi's usual evening motor drive has been cancelled from to-day.

RULE FAST OUT OF DELIBERATIONS.

Mr. Gandhi has issued the following statement:—

"It is a matter of great regret to me that I shall not be able to attend the coming Conference. I am aware that my fast is itself a disturbing factor. My presence will be still more so but though I must not be present in body my spirit will be there.

My fast has brought the Conference together. I should be glad if it tends to induce heartsearching and makes us all frank, fearless and truthful, if it enables us to forego non-essentials and confines us strictly to essentials. But I should be deeply hurt if it makes a single Hindu or Mussalman surrender a tithe of what he may regard as his principle. The Conference will be fruitless if it produces a patched up peace. It will fail of its effect. What is wanted is heart unity and that can only come if heart speaks to heart. If Mussalmans consider that the desecration of temples is a duty, that a man who honestly gives up Islam or a man who having embraced it changes to another faith deserves punishment at their hands or if they consider that music before mosques must be forcibly stopped they should declare it from the house top. I shall honour them for it but I shall know that then there is no peace for this land. I would far rather face that consequence than have a single Mussalman suppress his religious conviction under outside pressure.

As a Hindu I know that a Hindu dare not say that his religion compels him to desecrate mosques or force Mussalmans to stop the slaughter of cows. I know that he commits a grievous sin if he does any of these acts but if there are any Hindus who regard desecration of other peoples' places of worship or the forcible stopping of cow slaughter a duty, let them say so. I shall know then that again there is no peace in this land of tears and sorrow.

All I wish to emphasise is that there should be no mental reservations because of the fast. A false truce will only aggravate my agony and my next state will be worse than the present. The fast should therefore be ruled out of our deliberation. But if the members consider that is impossible to do so I would urge the postponement of the Conference till the weight of the fast is lifted."

YEOTMAL'S ASSURANCE TO MAHATMAJI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, Sept. 25.

A public meeting was held here last night in the park under the presidentship of Mr. Abdul Roufshah. Many Mahomedans were present. Resolutions were passed assuring Mr. Gandhi of complete unity between the Hindus and the Mahomedans here and requesting him not to fully carry out his resolve of observing the 21 days' fast. A Conciliation Board of the local workers of both the communities was also appointed.

ALIGARH CITIZENS' RESOLVE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, Sept 23.

In a monster meeting of Hindus and Mussalmans of Aligarh held on the 22nd September with Mr. Aziz Ahmad Zuberi in the chair the following resolution which was proposed by Mr. Shervani and seconded by Mr. Jai Narayan and Mr. Khwaja was unanimously passed.

This meeting of the citizens of Aligarh is deeply grieved on Mahatmaji's stern resolve to fast for twenty-one days and assures him of its wholehearted loyalty to him and to the sacred cause of Hindu-Muslim unity which is not only politically essential for Swaraj but is also a moral obligation, and we citizens of Aligarh solemnly declare in this meeting that we are firmly united and religiously determined to work for the real unity and to end this evil once for all.

This meeting earnestly trusts that Mahatmaji's penance and prayer will establish complete unity between all the communities and prays to God Almighty to preserve for our country unique gift of his life to check this process of national suicide and lead the country to an abiding understanding.

EMBODIMENT OF JUSTICE AND TOLERATION.

M. MUFTI KIFAYATULLAH'S APPEAL TO MUSSALMANS.

Maulana Mufti Kifayatullah, President, Jamat Ulemai Hind, Delhi, wires under date September 24th:—

The true friend of humanity, the unexampled patriot of India, the well-wisher of United Nationalism, has been affected by mutual dissensions and riots among the Hindus and Mussalmans and begun a long and dangerous fast of twenty-one days. None can deny the praiseworthy efforts of the Mahatma to uplift the Indian nation. Mahatma Gandhi is the very embodiment of justice and toleration. Every Hindu and Mussalman, nay every Indian, is in grave and sincere anxiety. The Mahatma's health is delicate and Hindu-Muslim tension is causing spiritual and mental trouble. I appeal to the whole of India in general and the Mussalmans in particular to assure this distinguished patriot of mutual love, unity and toleration by removing as soon as possible their mutual dissensions and differences and request him to end his fast. Thus, they will perform their duty by humanity and the Motherland and save the distinguished patriot and well-wisher of humanity to lead our efforts towards the well being of the United Indian Nationalism.

MR. C. R. DAS STARTS FOR DELHI

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 24.

The disgraceful incident at Shahjehanpur has marred the calm and peaceful atmosphere that was being created ever since the Mahatma fasted. At the time of writing this telegram it transpires that there had been an agrarian riot in Midnapore (Bengal) resulting in the death of three men.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Das and Babu Shyam Sunder Chakravarty have started for Delhi to-day.

ACCEPTANCE OF INVITATIONS.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha wires from Delhi under date Delhi, September 24:—

I have seen Gandhiji. Mr. Andrews is his saintly sentinel. Gandhiji looks weak. Will critics kindly consider that in a struggle there are bound to be offensive halts, retreats and defeats? And no other man of our times has worked so devotedly and persistently for the real peace of India, Asia and the world as Mahatma Gandhi has done. The Metropolitan of Calcutta accepted the invitation. May Britishers in India follow His Worship's example and attend the Conference in fair numbers. Mr. Gustas Nariman has come. May more Parsis attend. What is needed is heart to heart talk, admissions of errors, blunders, instigation and outrages and an earnest undertaking from leaders and workers to concentrate their attention and energy for the preservation and promotion of Hindu-Muslim unity. May Providence spare Mahatmaji.

CHANDPUR DISTUTE SETTLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, Sept. 24.

The Hindu-Moslem dispute at Chandpur which had recently arisen owing to some mischief-maker having thrown some pieces of mutton outside the compound of a Hindu Temple has been settled, each community having agreed not to play music before the places of worship of the other community and the Mahomedans having consented entirely to stop cow slaughter within the boundaries of the town.

BEAWAR'S REQUEST TO BREAK FAST

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, Sept. 25.

The news of Mahatma Gandhi's fasting having caused a great sensation. A meeting of the Hindus and Muslims of Beawar was held on 24th inst. under the auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Sirohmal Dugar presiding. Sjt. Mosmed Yasin Nurie a prominent local vakil in a short but an impressive speech begged of the people to sink all differences and to maintain peace. He paid a great tribute to Mahatmaji and went on to prove by historical instances that the Government was responsible for all this misfortune. In the end the speaker demanded from the people to assure Mahatmaji of their full support and sympathies. Mr. Jamaldin Makhmaoor Secy., Khilafat Committeee in a passionate speech moved that Beawar must do something practical by following Bengal in observing a complete hartal on the 26th inst. Seth Ghasulaji Jajudia seconded the proposal and the motion was adopted unanimously amid the shout of *Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai*

A resolution requesting Mahatma Gandhi to break his fast and assuring that Beawar will leave no stone unturned to maintain peace and unity was unanimously accepted.

CLEANSE HEARTS OF ALL RANCOUR.

MR. K. SADASHIVRAO'S MOVING APPEAL TO KARNATAK.

Mr. K. Sadashivrao, President, Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, wires from Mangalore under date 24th September:—

Sunday, 28th September, has been fixed for arranging public meetings throughout Karnatak for offering prayers for unity and preservation of Gandhiji's life. Now or never is the time for the faithful Karnatak to show her consuming love for and absorbing loyalty to Mahatma Gandhi. I humbly appeal to every Kannadiga to join in public meetings and to offer special prayers for apprehended result of the terrible fast and for his long life. On this most momentous and soul stirring occasion, let us all close up our ranks and rise as one man to give an earnest of our spontaneous faith in Gandhiji's leadership by a supreme genuine effort of self-purification. Let us all cleanse our hearts of all the rancour and dirt encrusted there in and chasten ourselves to be better fitted for following Gandhiji's lead with a view to helping in establishing a permanent unity among all communities and spreading peace and goodwill among all. May God grant us wisdom and strength to seek unity in essentials, practise toleration in non-essentials and extend charity towards all in every thing. May the terrible penance and vicarious suffering of Mahatma Gandhi generating in the hearts of every son and daughter of Karnatak the proper attitude of mind to set about the sacred work of promoting national unity in the country.

MR. PARANJPYE STARTS FOR DELHI

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 24.

Mr. Paranjpye, President, Maharastra Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Joshi, Vice-President, Mr. Deo, Secretary, started to attend the Leaders' Conference.

DR. PARANJPYE NOT TO ATTEND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA CITY, Sept. 24.

Dr. Paranjpye, ex-Minister, disclaims his intention to attend the Delhi Conference on the 26th. He has not been invited.

Dr. Sacharias of the Servant of India Society left for Delhi to attend the Delhi Conference in response to the invitation.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S HOPE.

Maulana Shaukat Ali interviewed by a representative of *The Hindustan Times* stated:—On receipt of Mahatmaji's urgent wire I left Bombay by the next train. My brother informed me on my arrival that Mahatmaji had at last consented that "if Shaukat Ali could convice me that I was in error I would break my fast." I had a long and frank talk with Mahatmaji. He has not convinced me fully, nor have I yet succeeded in convincing him but I do not despair. However, unless the Mussalmans and Hindus of India unitedly promise me their fullest support in suppressing these Hindu-Muslim quarrels I cannot find it in my heart to press my point with him any further. Mahatmaji told me that there was a time when God had put effect in his words and both Hindus and Mussalmans had listened to him and carried out his wishes cheerfully. "I find" he added, "that my words have lost their power which to me means there is something wrong with me and God has deserted me. I am fasting and praying that God may come back to me and restore effect to my words. As a Hindu I know that when in trouble one has to practise *Tapasya*, and while in jail I learned enough about the life of the Prophet too. Whenever he was in difficulties he used to fast and pray. Until God gives me His grace I mean to fast and suffer and pray hard." After hearing this, my only hope was that the response all over the country to his appeal would be instantaneous and if the Mussalmans and the Hindus of Delhi come forward and settle their quarrels I think I will be in a strong position to go to him and add my own prayers to the prayers of the rest of India to break his fast.

"WE WISH SUCCESS TO YOUR HEROIC EFFORTS."

PARSIS' PRAYER TO MAHATMA.

The following wire has been sent to Mahatma Gandhi, at Delhi, by the undernoted signatories:—

"We the undersigned Parsis take this opportunity of assuring you how deeply we regret the unfortunate incidents that have forced you to undertake a long fast involving risk to a very valuable life like yours. The cause of bringing about peace and good will amongst the two great sister communities of our land is as noble as it is sacred and we feel confident the parsee community shares our high appreciation of your great sacrifice in this cause and will be prepared to do all it can for its furtherance. We wish every success to your heroic efforts and pray that the great sacrifice offered by you may touch the hearts of all our countrymen and under the blessings of Providence may bring about peace and goodwill between the various communities of our country so necessary for its political, economical and social uplift."

(Sd.) Dastur Darab Peshotam Sanjana. Dastur Minocher Kaikhushru Jamasp Asa (Sir) H.C. Dinshaw, J.J Vimadalal, K. K Suntoke, M. P. Madam, F.K. Dadachanji, E.R. Hirjibehedin, M.K. Patel, A.B. Godrej N.N. Boyce, K.F. Nariman.

Mr. Patil Narayen Kajle, President, All India Kshatriya Mali Political Conference, has sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi:—"Extremely anxious about your health. Our Conference will do best to restore Hindu-Moslem Unity. Pray cease fasting."

Mr. Shapoorji Congreswala has sent a telegram to Mahatma Gandhi requesting cancellation of the fast and appealing to Hindus and Mahomedans to cease quarrelling.

NATIONAL COLLEGE STUDENT'S PRAYER.

At the meeting of the students and the staff of the National College, Bombay held on Thursday last the following resolution was unanimously passed and wired to Devidas Gandhi, Delhi:—

This meeting of the students and the staff of the National College, Bombay congratulates Mahatmaji on his 56th Birthday and offers its prayers to the Almighty God for giving him a long life and strength enough to bear up the fast, which he is voluntarily undergoing to atone for the sins of the Nation."

COTTON BROKERS' PRAYER.

The Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association Ltd., have sent the following wire to Mahatmaji:—"While wishing you many more glorious and happy returns of this days, we Members of the Bombay Cotton Brokers Association tender you our sincerest sympathy in your present trial and pray to the Almighty that your spiritual efforts be crowned with early and complete success."

INDIAN MERCHANTS' REQUEST TO MAHATMA.

The following telegram has been addressed by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, to Mahatma Gandhi at Delhi, yesterday:

"In view of the fact that you are the greatest and most influential factor in the achievement of Hindu-Moslem unity for the sake of which you are offering this sacrifice, perhaps of life, and as your life

(Continued on page 8.)

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

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LEAGUE & GERMANY.

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY.

MEMORANDUM BEING DRAWN UP.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Berlin.—The Foreign Office is drawing up a memorandum in which Germany's wishes and conditions for its entry into the League will be laid down. The memorandum asks whether a permanent seat on the Council will be guaranteed. The memorandum will expressly declare that the entry in no way denotes the reaffirmation of war guilt. It will seek information as regards the obligations to be undertaken by becoming a member, especially the question of transportation of foreign troops through Germany for the assistance of the neighbouring States attacked by a third nation. Germany argues that such transportation will involve a breach of neutrality, especially as regards the way to Russia. It may lead the matter to retaliate against a defenceless Germany. The morandum will also deal with the Ruhr occupation and Colonial mandates.—Reuter.

BULGARIAN KING ALIVE!

REPORT OF ASSASSINATION DENIED

LONDON, Sept. 24.

The Bulgarian Legations in London and other capitals deny the report of the assassination of King Boris who is alive and well at Varna.—Reuter.

TURKISTAN BOKHARA AND KHARASM.

READJUSTMENT OF FRONTIERS.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Moscow.—The Official News Agency publishes particulars of the scheme of readjustment of the frontiers on Turkistan Bokhara and Kharasm in order to accord with the real distribution of nationalities. The territories will be formed into two Republics of Turkmenistan and Usbekistan, as members of the Union of Soviet Republics. It is declared that the scheme is very popular with the Soviet Central Asian nationalities. It is added that the Kurultai Congress at Bokhara has decided to become a member of the Soviet and approved and proposed the redemarcation by which the Usbeks inhabiting Bokhara will be merged into a newly constituted Usbekistan and Turcomens into Turkmenistan.—Reuter.

A SPECIAL COMMISSION FOR RUSSIA.

APPOINTED BY T. U. C. TO INVESTIGATE CONDITIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

The New General Council of the Trade Union Congress, at its first meeting in London, has decided to appoint a special Commission to visit Russia in order to investigate industrial, social and political conditions. It includes Mr. Herbert Smith, President of Miners Federation, Mr. John Bromley Secretary of the Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and members of the House of Commons, Messrs. Purcell and Bentinck.—Reuter.

HADJAZ FORCES SURROUND TAIF.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Cairo.—According to "Mokattam," the Hadjaz forces have advanced and entirely surrounded Taif, thereby completely cutting off Wahabis.—Reuter.

FRENCH BUDGET FOR 1925.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Paris.—A Havas Agency message says:—At a Cabinet meeting the Finance Minister announced that the budget for 1925 would be completely balanced and comprise all permanent expenses of the State. These would be covered solely by taxes and normal resources of the budget.—Reuter.

INDIA AND WEMBLEY.

"ADVISORY" COMMITTEE'S ACHIEVEMENT.

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE."

LONDON, Sept. 24.

After Sir William Meyers death the Committee which was advisory assumed executive functions. Sir George Barnes became Chairman and the Committee arranged terms contract for the pavilion and other matter at extravagant rates. When Sir Dadiba Dalal succeeded Mr. Bhore he nominated Rt Hon. Srinivas Sastri, Sir Abbas Ali Baig, Sir Mahomed Rafique and Mr. Jamnadas members of the Committee.

[Reuter's London correspondent sent the following cable on September 10:—

Interviewed by Reuter with reference to the allegations in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 25th August that vast sums of Indian money for the British Empire Exhibition had been wasted by the English Committee, prominent member of the Committee pointed out that the functions of the Committee were purely advisory. Executive authority was vested in the High Commissioner and it had been exercised successively by Sir William Meyer, Mr. J. W. Bhore and Sir Dadiba Dalal and all work had been carried out under their personal supervision. All estimates for building, pavilion etc. were scrutinised in India by the Government of India and also the Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly and at every stage expenditure was subjected to usual official financial safeguards. None of the pavilions being temporary in construction, can be expected to make anything like the original cost on the resale at the close of the Wembley Exhibition.

With reference to the allegation that the Indian pavilion is not likely to fetch four thousand sterling, the assumption presumably arises from the offer of that sum made by contractors before the construction of the pavilion but the offer was not accepted.]

ECHOES OF SIR S. NAIR CASE.

QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

In the Assembly to-day, Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer asked:—

(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the evidence of Sir Sankaran Nair in the libel case brought against him by Sir Michael O'Dwyer? (b) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the report of the proceedings published in the London "Times" which contains evidence? Is Government aware that the following passage occurs in the "Times"?

Sir Walter Schwabe: Was it suggested that you should see Gandhi?

A.: I was asked to meet him at a Round Table Conference and to discuss a number of matters.

Q.:—Did he refuse to have anything to do with the Government of India?

A. I felt that there was no use in a Round Table Conference because of the unyielding attitude which Gandhi took up when we met. The witness added that he reported to that effect to the Government of India. Sir Sankaran Nair went on to say that after those events he was asked to write a pamphlet dealing with Gandhi's policy.

(c) Is Government aware that the 'above excerpts' refers to Sir Sankaran's statement on oath?

(d) Does Government still persist in saying that Sir Sankaran Nair met Mahatma Gandhi at Round Table Conference not at their instance, that he did not report to Government of India as he says he did according to the passage italicized above; that the pamphlet "Gandhi and Anarchy" was not written at their suggestion?

Mr. Tomkinson replying said:—

(a) (b) and (c) Government have not examined all the evidence but are aware that the passage quoted in the Hon. member's question occurs in it and relates to Sir Sankaran Nair's evidence on oath. (d) There is nothing in the passage quoted which is at variance with the statement made by me in this House on 8th September. I did not say that Sir S. Nair did not meet Mr. Gandhi and Sir Sankaran Nair is not reported to have said that he either met Mr. Gandhi or wrote his book at the request of Government of India. I adhere to everything which I said previously on this subject.

PASSPORT TO MR. GUPTA.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh asked:—(a) Will Government be pleased to state if any correspondence has passed between them and the Government of the United Provinces on the subject of refusal of passports to Babu Shiva Prasad Gupta who wanted to take his wife to Europe on medical grounds.

Mr. Tomkinson replied: There has been some correspondence between local Governments concerned and Government of India regarding the refusal of passports to two persons named. The Government are not prepared to lay copies on table.

EXPANSION AND CONTRACTION OF CURRENCY.

STATEMENT IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

Replying in the Assembly to-day, to an important private question of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Sir Basil Blackett placed on the table a statement showing the details of the expansion and contraction of Currency between 1st January 1920 and 31st August 1924, showing that net contraction during the period was about 45¾ crores of which no less than 38½ crores relates to the period prior to 1st April 1921. The expansion of Currency during the War period was very much more. Note circulation alone having increased during that period by about 116 crores. The statement placed on the table is given below. Figures are in lakhs of rupees.

1st January 1920 to 31st March 1921. expansion gold acquired by Government 2,050 issue of the Indian Treasury Bills to the paper currency reserve 3,790 total expansion, 7,827, contraction sales of gold by Government, 4,366 discharge of the Indian Treasury Bills in the paper currency reserve, 437 transfer of sterling securities in London to the Secretary of State's cash balance against the opposite transfer in India, 6,8:2, total contraction, 11,67g, net contraction. Between 1st January 1920 and 31st March 1921, 3,848, 1921-22 expansion issue against internal Bills of exchange under emergency provisions, 200 contraction discharge of the Indian Treasury Bills in the Paper Currency Reserve, 350 transfer of sterling securities in London to the Secretary of State's Cash Balance against the opposite transfer in India 250, total contraction 580 net contraction in 1921-22. 380, 1922-23 contraction discharge of the Indian Treasury Bills in the paper currency reserve 760, issues against internal Bills withdrawn 200. Total contraction in 1922-23, 960. 1923-24 expansion purchase of sterling securities for the Paper Currency Reserve 1,200. Issues against internal bills of exchange under the emergency provisions 1,200. Total expansion 2,400. Contraction transfer of sterling securities in London to the Secretary of State's balance against the opposite transfer in India 585. Net expansion in 1923-24 1815. 1924-25 up to 31st August 1924. Contraction issues against Internal Bills (Emergency Currency) withdrawn 1,200. Net contraction between 1st January 1920 and 31st August 1924, 4,573.

It will be seen that practically the whole of the net contraction occurred before 1st April 1921 and that there has been a net expansion since 1st April 1923. of Rs. 615 lakhs.

Dr. Annie Besant will break journey at Allahabad on her return from Delhi to see Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.—(A. P.)

TO-DAY'S UNITY CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 7.)

is a most valuable national asset the Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber earnestly request you give up proposed fast".

APPEAL TO NEWSPAPERS.

B. P. C. C.'S RESOLUTION.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Wednesday evening at Krishna Building Fort, Mr. R. H. Gandhi presiding.

At the outset the following resolution was moved by Mr. Padbidri and seconded by Mr. J. B. Patel was passed unanimously.

"This meeting of the B. P. C. C. views with concern and grief the growing tension between Hindus and Muslims in several parts of India that has driven Mahatma Gandhi to impose upon himself the terrible penance of 21 days' continued fast even in his present weak state of health and prays to God that the Hindu-Muslim tension will speedily and completely disappear and that Mahatmaji be granted the strength to sustain himself during his fast.

"This meeting also assures the Unity Conference at Delhi that the Committee will spare no efforts and sacrifice to give effect to such resolution as may be passed at the conference.

"This Committee urges upon all the newspapers, English and vernacular in Bombay to desist from writing anything calculated to hinder the rapproachment of the Hindus and Mohomedans and also to refrain from publishing all such letters from correspondents. It also calls upon all Indians to work in the cause of promoting the Hindu-Muslim unity."

PUBLIC MEETING EXPENSES.

The Secretary then asked for the sanction of Rs. 300 being the amount spent on the occasion of the reception accorded to Mahatma Gandhi in a public meeting at Mandvi.

Mr. Jamnadas Arunza said the amount spent was excessive in view of the fact that meetings held so far at Chowpaty, Marwadi Vidyalaya and other places, and even at Dadar lately had cost from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 only. He hoped in future the maximum amount spent would not exceed Rs. 50.

Mr. J. B. Patel agreeing said when he had arranged for a meeting to welcome Mrs. Saropini Naidu about two months ago in the Victoria Theatre at a cost of Rs 350 his action was criticised by some members that the meeting proved too costly by engaging the theatre. In this case the meeting was held in a godown under tarpouline covers and it cost Rs. 300. He hoped members would appreciate now that the meeting held in the theatre was not costly. The sanction was accorded.

It was also resolved to request the Tilak Swaraj Fund Trustees to give effect to the resolution passed to help the Gazi Kemal Pasha Sschool with a sum of Rs. 3,000.

The meeting then dispersed.

"O GOD SPARE HIM FOR LONG."

BOMBAY WOMEN'S PRAYER FOR MAHATMA.

A largely attended public meeting of the women of Bombay was held in the Marwardi Vidyalaya, under the joint auspices of the Bhagini Samaj and Rastriya Stree Sabha to demonstrate to the Mahatmaji and the country that the women of Bombay would do all in their power to help the Mahatmaji in the noble cause of bringing about concord among the two sister communities of the country. A draft letter embodying the resolve of the women of Bombay to stand by the Mahatma in his noble mission which was circulated among the ladies of Bombay and which is to be sent to Mahatma has been signed by about 3,000 women of Bombay. There was a separate arrangement for *Purdanashin* ladies.

The proceedings of the meeting began with a song after which Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhaley, the President of the meeting said that they all knew that the meeting was orginially called for celebrating Mahatmaji's birth-day, but the fates had willed it otherwise. They had gathered there that day with heavy hearts for the double purpose of celebrating Mahatmaji's birthday and of praying to the Almighty that He would be kind enough to spare him for a long time to come and to bring him out of his self-imposed ordeal quite safely. They all knew that a draft had been circulated among the women of Bombay and she requested those who had not yet signed that letter to do so before leaving the meeting. That draft letter conveying the resolve of the women of Bombay, said the speaker would go a long way to sustain Mahatmaji in his ordeal.

Mrs. Gokhaley's speech was followed by songs and bhajans by Prof. Lalit in his sweet and melodious voice. Mr. Lalit said that the prayers of women were said to be more efficacious in that they reached the ears of the Almighty earlierthan those of men and the speaker therfore requested the women gathered there to send their united prayer to the Almighty to preserve one who was so dear to them all.

Mr. Jaisukhlal Mehta said that the custom of celebrating the jayantis of the great sons of India was not novel. But on that day they had met under unique circumstances. They had gathered to celebrate the birth-day of one who was at time passing through an ordeal that had far reaching effects on the future coure of his life. Mahatmaji had imposed a fast of 21 days for the sins of his erringcountrymen and for the purpose of giving him true vision to guide his countrymen to the right path.

Mr. Jaisukhlal Mehta then dwelt at great length upon the different aspects of Mahatmaji's life and showed how Mahatmaji by his education and training was the fit person to lead them on to the promised land of Swaraj.

RESOLUTIONS.

After Mr. Mahomed Zakaria Maniar had explained the object of the meeting in Urdu for the benefit of Muslim ladies, Mrs. Rachmen Thakkar moved the following resolutions:—

This meeting of the women of Bombay, convened under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha and the Bhagini Samaj earnestly requests Mahatmaji to curtail the long self-imposed fast undertaken as penance and prayer for his tortured mind due to the unbearable agony caused by communal differences between the Hindus and Mahomedans in the country. Full one week has already passed, and believing his life to be the most precious possession not only of India, but of the whole world, the women offer their heart-felt prayers to the Almighty to preserve Mahatmaji's life.

This meeting authorises the President to send to Mahatmaji the letter of assurance from the women of Bombay, with a view to afford him peace at this crisis.

Further this meeting utterly denounces the unworthy conduct of Hindus and Mahomedans, in wantonly attacking women and the places of worship, and requests the women of Bombay to exert their utmost in creating around them an atmosphere of peace which may spread throughout the country and in the event of communal differences arising, recommends establishing conciliation boards of prominent men and women of character of different communities, and working on the same. With a view to secure India's unimpeded progress most earnestly requests the leading men of India and particularly the Pandits and Maulvis to refrain from writings, and speeches likely to foment dissensions, but to take all steps possible for promoting communal concord between the different communities residing in India.

Mrs. Perin Captain in seconding the resolutions said if that it was possible for her to approach all the women of the country, she would most humbly beg of them to do all in their power to help Mahatmaji at such critical time. She implored the women to use all their influence on men to desist them from fighting each other and to work for bringing about unity between the two sister communities. Some women, said the speaker, ridiculed the idea of women coming to the rescue of the Mahatma to solve the communal problem, but the speaker was confident that a nation that had produced such a galaxy of ladies as Savitri, Chandbibi, Mirabai and a host of others, was certainly not lacking in women who when called upon come to do their bit for the country, would shirk their responsibility. In the end Mrs. Captain called upon the women of Bombay to carry out the programme of Mahatmaji and thus show their affection and regard for a man who was acclaimed by the whole world as the greatest living man.

Mrs. Gokhalay in her closing remarks said that she had received a letter from Bapuji in which he requested the women of Bombay to shower their blessings upon him. Personally, said the speaker, she did not think herself worthy to bless such a pure and noble soul, but those among them who were equally pure and noble would send a united prayer to the Almighty on behalf of Mrs. Kasturbai to spare her husband and she was quite confident that their prayer would certainly melt the heart of the All Merciful God even as the prayer of devout Savitri brought her dear husband back to her from the clutches of death.

With the singing of Vande Materam the meeting terminated.

VYKOM SATYAGRAHA.

MAHATMA PLEASED WITH PROGRESS OF CAMPAIGN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 25.

In the course of a statement to the Press in regard to the Vykom Satyagraha, Messrs. George Joseph and Madhavan Nair state that they were asked to confer with Mr Gandhi and get his instructions with regard to the situation at Vykom. At first they felt that, in view of th fast imposed on himself by Mr. Gandhi they had better postpone submission of the topic till after the fast was over. But when on the 18th when they went to see him Mr. Gandhi himself invited a discussion on the subject.

The statement proceeds:—"Mahatmaji listened to all that we had to say and was pleasd with the course the campaign had taken. Mr. Madhavan suggested to him that there was some doubt among the public in general and the Elavis in particular as to whether Mahatmaji fully approved of the movement and Mr. Madhavan desired for an intimation that the struggle had Mahatmaji's support. Mahatmaji expressed regret that there should be any such doubt or ambiguity, and said he himself had intended to send one of his assistants to Vykom to study the situation and report to him, but the coming in of Messrs. Madhavan Nair and Nambudriar had made it unnecessary. Gandhiji stated that he had it in mind to include Vykom in his tour through South India.

PANDIT MALAVIYA TO NEGOTIATE SETTLEMENT.

"He gave us a programme of work Among other things he asked us to go to Simla with a letter to Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya suggesting that Malaviyaji might proceed to Travancore and negotiate a settlement with the authorities there. Mr Madhavan being unwell, Mr. Joseph proceeded to Simla on the 19th instant and interviewed Pandit Malaviya on the 21st. The latter was anxious to accept the invitation at once. But the fast of Mahatma Gandhi and other business in connection with the question of Hindu-Muslim relations have made a little delay impossible. It was finally settled that Pandit Malaviya would arrive at Vykom on November 10th, and proceed thence to Trivandrum."

AMERICAN SHAHIDI JATHA WELCOMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 25.

A public meeting was held under the auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee to welcome and congratulate the American Shahidi Jatha. The members of the Jatha had an interview with Mr. Gandhi at his present residence. The Jatha leaves for Amritsar to-morrow.

AN ILL-CONCEIVED LETTER.

Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha wires:—

Mahatmaji is weaker and resting entirely on bed. Will interviews be more considerate?

Dr. Paranjpye's letter is ill-conceived, ill-expressed, ilitimed and unfair to Moderates. Dr. Paranjpye says he venerates Gandhiji as saint. A saint must be honest and his politics must be honest. Why is it impossible for honest people to accept honest Gandhiji's terms? And why all efforts for unity are ridiculed when Mahatmaji is fasting, when an Unity Conference is convened and when the Metropolitan of Calcutta, Dr. Besant, Messrs. Chintamani, Sarbadhikari are all attending the Conference? Let it not be said of any party or section in India to-day that when Rome was burning Nero was fiddling.

HINDU MAHASABHA

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, Sept. 24.

An extraordinary meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha has been called for the 28th September at Delhi to consider the present situation. The secretary, Hindu Mahasabha, has issued an appeal to all local Hindu Sabhas to collect subscription for the Kohat sufferers.

HOLY PLACES OF ISLAM.

DELHI MUSLIMS' RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 25.

A largely attended public meeting of the Mussalmans of Delhi was held last night in the Juma Masjid under the presidentship of Maulana Mufti Kifayatullah, President of the Jamat-ul-Ulema Hind, when the following resolutions were passed:—

This public meeting of the Mussalmans of Delhi declares that, although they highly disapprove of the internecine warfare among the Mussalmans in all circumstances they wish to make it perfectly clear that, in the struggle that is now going on between the Emir of Najad and the Sharif of Mecca, their sympathies can in no way incline towards the Sharif and that they are not prepared to believe the stories that have been published by him accusing the forces of the Emir of Najad of atrocities.

This meeting prays to Allah to put a speedy end to the present state of affairs and to free the Hedjaz, the holy centre of Islam, from the domination of evil, from fratricidal strife, from oppression and tyranny and from alien interference.

OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE DEPRECATED.

This meeting also declares with emphasis that Mussalmans cannot for a moment tolerate any sort of interference by any non-Muslim Government or institution, no matter what fresh developments take place in the struggle now going on in Hedjaz.

This meeting further declares, the latest move of the Sharif in appealing for military intervention to the League of Nations, a concert mainly of non-Muslim Governments, to be a flagrant defiance of Islamic Law.

This meeting invites the attention of the Mussalmans of the world to the commandment "Verily all Muslims are brothers; therefore make peace between your brothers" and is fully confident that all independent Islamic states will immediately despatch their national missions to help Hedjaz for making peace between brother Muslims so that the sanctuary may be cleansed from the impurity of bloodshed.

CONFIDENCE IN KHILAFAT WORKERS.

This meeting expects the Central Khilafat Committee to bring full pressure to bear upon the Government of India in order to secure passports for its delegations and send them out at the first possible moment to Hedjaz, Najad and Yemen.

Moulvis Sanaullah of Amritsar and Mazhruddin of Delhi, Moulana Ahmad Said of Jamiat-ul-Ulema and Dr. Kitchlew spoke in support of the above resolution. Mr. Mahomed Ali who presided towards the close of the meeting, owing to the president retiring due to ill-health, offered prayers for the preservation of the Holy Places. Before dispersing, the meeting passed a resolution expressing confidence in the Khilafat workers.

SITUATION AT SHAHJEHANPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 25.

Latest news from Shahjehanpur indicate that the situation is getting better. There were some cases of sporadic assaults even this morning but the arrival of some squadrons of regiment from Bareilly last night has restored public confidence.

SITUATION ON WEDNESDAY.

SHAHAJAHANPUR, Sept. 24.

The rioting started afresh in the city after midnight yesterday. A Hindu shop and a Mussalman shop were set on fire but not much damage was done. Cries of distress in the dead of night indicated isolated assaults which were resumed with greater vigour this morning. Stray fights and attacks on houses have resulted in the death of four men to-day bringing the total number of dead to 7. The injured exceed 60 in number. Some armed constables and Sowars have arrived from Bareilly and the situation is better now. The District Magistrate and Officials are patrolling the worst effected areas themselves along with armed men. Several arrests have been made.

WANTED EQUAL TREATMENT.

COTTON INDUSTRY'S DEMAND.

DEPUTATION WAITS ON PREMIER.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

A representative and influential deputation of Lancshire Cotton interests waited on the Premier in connection with the negotiations of the Anglo-German Commercial Treaty. They demanded that Great Britain should obtain equal treatment with other nations in German markets. Several spokesmen singled out the advantages already conferred on France, notably Alsace, whose exports to Germany were without a tax.

The Premier promised that the industry would be kept informed and consulted in the course of negotiations.—Reuter.

ANGLO-GERMAN COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT.

NEGOTIATIONS BREAK DOWN.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Berlin.—Reuter learns that the negotiations which were proceeding between the British and German officials, during the past three days, with a view to drafting the commercial agreement have broken down as a consequence of the inability of the negotiators to discover a common basis of agreement. Strict secrecy is maintained by both sides but the main reason for the break down is said to be the German refusal to make concessions respecting the taxation of British goods exported to Germany which will be subjected practically to prohibitive duties under the new German tariff now in course of preparation.

The British negotiator, Mr. Fountain, returns to London to-morrow, Lord D'Abernon also proceeds home after seeing Dr. Stresemann.—Reuter.

NEGOTIATION STILL PROCEEDING.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Reuter learns authoritatively that the breakdown of conversations between London and Berlin is not regarded as final. The conversations were of preliminary character to enable the respective representatives to prepare a full report on the possibilities of drawing up a final Anglo-German commercial treaty. Neither side had authority to pledge its Government to any particular course.

Mr. Fountain, Assistant Secretary, Board of Trade, left for Berlin last Saturday merely to assist the British Embassy. Conversations began on Monday and were not expected to last for more than three days at outside.—Reuter.

ALLEGED TURKISH INVASION

BRITISH GOVT.'S INSTRUCTION TO IRAQ

LONDON, Sept. 25.

The British authorities in Iraq have been authorised to prevent the continuance of the invasion of the Turkish forces.—Reuter.

RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE.

LECTURE ON BUDDHISM.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Mrs. Rhys Davids presided on the third day of the Religious Conference.

Dr. W. A. De Silva lectured on the status and influence of Buddhism in Ceylon.

C. P. Mallasekera, speaking on its educational work there urged that to give the Sinhalese full development for his personality, educational policy should be based on the past traditions of Ceylon.

Mrs. Rhys Davids criticised Mr. De Silva's statement that if the teachers of other faiths went to Ceylon, the Buddhists tested their views by their own, and said: "We don't want you, go." That was not the attitude of the Ceylonese to the Asoka Mission. They grew wiser and responded to the new message. We must, she said, not only test other teaching by our conviction but also test our convictions by other teachings. Nothing was unchanging and the founder of Buddhism gave only half a century for 'Dharma' as he taught it.—The creed that could not grow was doomed. Buddhism had grown because it had taken up into its old doctrines of ethical ideals of a new world. —Reuter.

SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE OF BENGALI PLAY.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

The first performance in England of the famous Bengali play, "Divine Vision" by Chandra Ghose was given at Wigmore Hall, last evening, without scenery, under the auspices of the Union of East and West. All players did well, and the production went off without hitch before a large and interested audience. John Laurie played the part of Vilwar Mangal, a profligate Brahmin youth, with strength and power, and Miss Betty Potter was excellent as Pagalini, a religious mendicant.—Reuter.

SIR ARTHUR ANDERSON DEAD.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

The death of Sir Arthur Anderson is announced.—Reuter.

(Sir Arthur Robert Anderson was born in 1860. He was Chief Engineer, M. & S.M. Ry. (1897-1908), and General Manager (1908-14.) He was President of the Railway Board (1919-20) and member of the Indian Railways Committee to enquire and report on the working of Indian Railways (1921) and retired in 1921.)

EAST AND WEST.

PAINTING MR. DAS BLACK.

GEMS FROM THE JOURNALS.

THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

A MOTOR MIRACLE.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.

THAT AWFUL MR. DAS.

Ever since the Swarajists defeated by two votes the re-submitted question of Ministers' salaries in Bengal Council, we have been treated to a deluge of vicious spite in the Die-hard Press. First, it was only a majority, next it was a farce, at least one supporter of Government being obstructed by a mob from proceeding to vote. Next, signs of hysteria over the crime and folly of letting "weakness and toleration" embolden fomenters of strife and sedition.

Last week the "Diplomatic Correspondent" of the "Daily Telegraph", who is usually known for diplomacy of the sort practised by a "bull in a china-shop", wrote a really rather fair article on Mr. Das. The journal could not let it go forth without a distorted and prejudicial reference in its leading article. Mr. Das being forced to make some corrections of the published statements of his views, the "Telegraph" prints them accompanied by prejudicial glosses and interpretations from its Indian correspondent. He refers to Mr. Das's interview as producing "what is regarded as the admission by the Swarajist leader that he has inside knowledge of the extent of the ramifications, hitherto denied, of the revolutionary conspiracy in Bengal."

It is an odious attempt to "paint" all facts a little, give more objectionable titles to movements and aims, turning constitutional agitation into "destruction and disorder", communism into "terrorism", and so on.

It is true that this policy tends to defeat its objects by finally failing to inspire fear in the home public, or even credence. Nevertheless, it so often affords Ministers, all-too-inclined to side with the Englishmen who rule India, the excuse for adopting a reactionary policy, that every advanced thinker will welcome the arrival of Mr. C. R. Das to face his critics here.

I sincerely trust he will see that his passport is available for the return as well as the outward journey, otherwise our Labour Government, in consultation with the appropriate authorities in India, will regret to say they cannot recommend the granting of a passport for his return to India.

THE WAY TO SCOTCH THE EVIL.

We need the permanent representation here of the Congress, the representatives of Swarajist Party, the spokesmen of Indian Khilafat movement,—all, I trust, raising a public agitation in Labour circles against the detention of Mr. Horniman in England. The defeat of the Die-hards over Mr B. G. Horniman would be the first evidence of the setting free of Governments from the thraldom of officials.

"EXTREMISTS."

Much is made of the differences and the assumed deadly hatred of two sections of the Indian Nationalists. Yet immediately after the ill-concealed glee at Indian disunity comes a wail at the "concentration of the extremists on a boycott of British cloth." "Extremists" is, of course, Die-hard journalese for constitutional agitators, so much is well known here; but a few are still puzzled to learn that sections which indulge in deadly hatred of each other can concentrate on anything.

PROBLEM OF MOROCCO.

"Problem of Morocco—Growing Possibility of a Spanish Withdrawal."—Is anybody deceived by this old trick, about as stale as the helmet raised on a bayonet to "draw the fire.' The only "problem" to the persistent but outwitted robbers who are trying to throttle a Muslim people, is "How to effect a Spanish withdrawal while remaining in the country?" For the metallurgical interests want those minerals!

GEMS FROM THE PRESS.

"It is truly lamentable that at the time when the Directory was about to do so much that must prove beneficial for the country Abdel Kerim should have caused the tribes to revolt!" (*Senor Saavedra, Secretary-General to the High Commissioner.*)

"I was the first of my kind. For the first time Labour has given a Prime Minister to the British Empire. *Ah, my friends,* none of you will ever know how terribly risky the experiment was—the leader of a minority faced with problems which I do not think in their number, in their complexity, and in their critical character, *has* ever faced a Prime Minister. It was a very risky step to take, but once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide. The decision was taken." (*Prime Minister MacDonald at Dinner at Lossiemouth.*)

"I sometimes get sick-tired of party politics. I get sick-tired of that method of controversy which is dishonest and which people of all parties indulge in, knowing very often that it is dishonest The only way that the State can be guided in safety through its difficult days is for men of different views and of diverse conceptions to put the honour and reputation of their State first and everything else afterwards." (*From the same post-prandial fount.*)

"The Christian religion tended to be much more complete than any of the others. Whether it was the final religion he was not prepared to say. From the psychological point of view Christianity was superior to the other religions in that it *gave us greater satisfaction* A great deal of our modern religion was neurotic and of a perverted type." (*Dr. J. A. Hadfield at Conference of Churchmen.*)

THE TREATY WITH RUSSIA.

Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has circulated a reply to the indictment of the Anglo-Russian Treaty by Mr. Walter Runciman at Stockton. Mr. Runciman's allegations of the practice of secret diplomacy at the recent Conference are flatly denied. Nor was there any sort of dictation or surrender. The temporary breakdown of negotiations was only on one point, and a fortunate delay of 24 hours, in the time of making the Parliamentary report or statement, enabled the two delegations to resume and conclude their conversations. The help of friends to arrange a resumption was not at all secret diplomacy. It was all quite regular,—and there was never any crisis, not at all. Mr. Runciman asserted that the Prime Minister was summoned to a meeting of members of Parliament. Mr Ponsonby declares this to be a pure invention. The Prime Minister took no active part in any of the proceedings. This is, be it noted not "loose-mouthed extremism" that is speaking; the random accusations are the work of "reputable statesmen."

LABOUR AND THE TREATY.

At the opening session of the British Trade Union Congress at Hull on Monday, Mr. Purcell, M.P., the President, said the Opposition engineered against the Anglo-Russian Treaty might decide the fate of the present Government. That Treaty was calculated to do a considerable amount of good both to Russia and to Britain. Exploiters of all kinds, however, detested a settlement which would open up competitive sources of supply of grain and other commodities. The Treaty has still to come before Parliament for full and effective ratification. In view of the threatened opposition of sections of the Capitalist forces, Labour will have to concentrate its energies in support of the Government. "Our entire weight", said Mr. Purcell, must be thrown persistently on the side of the Treaty at all costs. The opposition to this Treaty may decide the fate of the Government."

RUMBLING DISCONTENT.

But it is not entirely from outside that danger threatens; for some of the Labour men are dissatisfied with the Government. It does not necessarily follow that they would jeopardise the safety of the Labour Government, even had they the numerical power to do so; but they have broken into vocal dissatisfaction. The T. U. Congress was dealing with a passage in the report of its General Council, wherein appeared the following passage: "It is not our function in this report to enlarge on the legislation which has been introduced by the Labour Government, except in so far as it affects measures which have formed the subject of Congress decisions from time to time." Several representatives considered this to be an attempt to exclude from discussion foreign policy as embodied in the Dawes Reparation Scheme,—and such general policy as the Government threat to introduce the Emergency Powers Act in a trade union dispute. Mr. W. J. Brown, a delegate of the Civil Servants, declared that they had reason to criticise the Government, for they had less civil rights under it than they had under a Tory administration.

By an enormous and docile majority, however, the Labour Congress adopted the report unaltered. An overwhelming majority is prepared to swallow anything from a Government that is supposed to represent Labour.

THE PACT OF LONDON.

The Reichstag having passed the laws necessary to ratify the Dawes' plan of systematic exploitation, as embodied in the so-called London Agreement of August, the Agreement was signed in London on Saturday. One naturally expected such an event to be received with mutual congratulations and smug expression; except for a few growls from the extreme Jingoes, and a few counter-shouts from the Communists. Truly, the Die-hards did their grunt against German menance, the Communists denounced the Dawes-London Slavery Pact; but unexpected note was heard. Mr. Ben Tillett, the veteran Labour anti-German and pro-war Coalitionist, said that the Dawes Report was not drawn up with any lofty view of human rights, nor was the Versailles Treaty framed with any view of the rights of the workers of any of the countries affected. Neither the Dawes Report nor the Versailles Treaty had ever been measured in terms of democracy. The French, British and German capitalists were as thick as thieves. . . . Although there was a good deal to be said for the Ruhr Agreement, the Dawes Report, and the new methods to be adopted at Geneva, all of them represented the old diplomacy in which the workers had no voice.

MR. BEN TILLETT, M.P.

Mr. Tillett has gone a little more independent talking when dealing with the question of Russia. In a discussion in the Trades Congress, on the inclusion of the Russian "Red" trades unions in the International Federation of Trades Unions, Mr. Tillett said: "Even British workers, solid as they were, would, in similar national circumstances, have acted just as the Russian workers had done. The Russian revolution was nothing short of a miracle. . . . They were having to organise not a dozen or a score, but forty industrial armies, which would go together in regular order; but that would require time and enormous exercise of patience. The Soviet trade-unionist bodies were of high mental calibre and lofty moral outlook, and some system of ordered co-operation with them would do credit to the British trade-union movement."

The significant feature of this statement is that it emanates from a British trade unionist who is not a Communist, indeed has been considered a convinced anti-Bolshevik. Now let us turn to a contrary opinion.

RECANTATIONS.

A lady who writes novels under the name of Miss Fanny Hurst has been with her husband to Russia, the couple being granted every courtesy and facility, by the Russian Government, who seemed confident that this writer of American fiction would confine herself to the truth. She has returned to curse and not to bless. She saw filth everywhere, "a great slum, a running sore, a great beast, half-stupid, half-mad, on its back and dying." That savours, not of investigation but of picturesque writing. It is in inexplicable contrast with the testimony of a medical man recently returned from a visit to Moscow, who declares Russia to be alive, honest and intelligent. He has become a Communist in consequence of what he saw. Miss Hurst has on the contrary denounced the Russian revolution.

At the same moment is printed another recantation. Not only, says the "Telegraph's" Allahabad correspondent, do the British ladies still remain at the Legation in Kabul, but the Khost insurrection is *not* due to Bolshevist intrigues. It is now believed to be completely spontaneous.

SANE AND SURE STARVATION.

Miss Bondfield, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and British representative on the League of Nations' Labour Office, supported the League at a meeting on Monday, and praised the International Labour Office as "building up a sane and sure foundation in setting up international laws in relation to hours, conditions and wages. The constitution of the Office secured that the views of the employers as well as of the workers were stated before it and that a standard of wages could be set up. There would have to be a court of enquiry as to what constituted the reward for labour in the various countries." We wonder if it was this deference to the "views of employers", as to "what constituted the reward for Labour", that led to the scandalous raising of the proposed Indian hours—maximum at Washington?

THE WAIL OF THE "BLACK COAT."

The "black-coated workers", or clerical and salaried professional classes, have often said they are worse treated than manual workers. It is seldom, nevertheless, that one finds a middle-class majority on a Borough Council guilty of such a degradation of black-coat standards as is exposed by the Secretary of the Institution of Structural Engineers. He says that Wandsworth Borough Council require a second-class technical assistant, "competent to make surveys, take levels, and prepare plans for engineering and building works." Candidates, the advertisement continues, must hold a testamur from a professional engineering institution. To be of any practical value for this appointment a candidate must have had several years' (expensive) technical training, which would bring him to the age of, say, 24 or 25 at least. In return for his specialised knowledge the Wandsworth Council offer him the stupendous salary of £2 per week, rising by the enormous sum of half a crown a week (annually) to the dizzy heights of £3 per week.

There are two inevitable reflections on such a scandal. The first is that black coated or salaried workers elect to repudiate the "methods of militant trade-unionism", and this is the way they are rewarded by those who approve their decision. The second reflection is that every step downward in the arts and crafts, like the conquest of engineering over architecture in building construction, is eventually to the detriment and not to the enrichment of the labour employed, whatever fallacious attractions it may have held out in its early stages.

RAPID RECOVERY.

When the Labour Budget was introduced, and the Government announced that the McKenna duties on foreign motor-cars (and some other imported goods) would not be continued after September 1st, Morris Motors Ltd., a firm specialising in competitive cars, made a practical protest. It declared that the removal of the import duty would cheapen foreign cars just enough to render competition impossible. It discharged some hands from its factories, and shortened the time of others; conducted a campaign against the removal of the Duties; and predicted the ruin of the British motor trade. We felt at the time that it was largely a factitious terror; and that if Messrs. Morris Motors were so foolish as to give up the fight, half-a-dozen other British manufacturers would rush in and take their place. In fact several declared their determination to reduce their prices by the amount of the duties, and this not on September 1st but "at once."

Now, on September 1st, appears the announcement that the Morris cars are reduced in price, cuts being made of from £23 to £55, with various other advantages. In the meantime the Company has been disposing of its stock at the old prices, and has been very busy. Now it hopes to turn out 1,000 cars a week, and employ thousands of men whom it stood off three months ago. We can only congratulate the Labour Government in declining to be stampeded into continuing the McKenna Duties, under fear of fostering unemployment. If the price of cars can be reduced now, it could have been reduced before, and the Duties were unjustifiable, in the case of cars at any rate.

It is true that the firm states that the reductions would have been greater still if the McKenna Duties had stayed, because "we should have gone out on a considerably larger output." The assertion that keeping out or restricting foreign competition enables cheaper goods to be produced at home, is very badly illustrated by the reduction of home prices on the abolition of the Duty.

DEATH OF MR. MASSINGHAM.

Mr. H. W. Massingham died on Wednesday of last week from *angina pectoris* at the age of 64. He was on holiday at the time in Cornwall. The remains were interred in Brompton Cemetery on Tuesday. This distinguished journalist, never extreme but generally in advance of his environment, deserves a regretful thought from the social reformers, and a still deeper consideration from the pressmen. For he was of that small but unspeakably noble company of writers who decline to change and model their expressions, to retain an appointment or to appease critics. Journalism is an extremely difficult *milieu* within which to develope such a quality, not only from the external influences operating, but from the integral training which imposes restraint and encourages moderation. Mr. Massingham passed out of position after position, having adorned it, but being unable to prevent his policy being abandoned or vetoed. Latterly he had been working on "The New Leader", the journal of the "I. L. P.", and his political views had advanced to the not very extreme position of the Labour Party. He was a brilliant writer; but more, he was an honest man.

A PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY.

(Continued from page 6.)

tion but it does not answer the purpose of a popular university.

Commendable efforts have been made in Europe and America on behalf of people's education. In the front rank of these activities and the most noticeable is the World Association for Adult Education. This Association owes its existence and prosperity to the inspiration of Mr. Massingham, an Honours Graduate from Oxford who, soon after graduation conceived the noble purpose of disseminating knowledge among all who were capable of receiving the same. Knowledge, he argued, was as much a privilege of the old as of the young. The Society which now has branches all over the world, originally, and like charity, began at home that is, the home of the founder. British Universities co-operated generously. They instituted extension, and evening lectures to enable the workmen to attend. Professors, and tutors gave their service free. They soon found that their sacrifice and labour met with regard in the readiness, the eagerness, and enthusiasm of the pupils to learn. The essays submitted at these evening classes reached the Honours standard of the universities. Some of them even excelled that. It was found that the workingmen were more enthusiastic to learn than the ordinary undergraduates. They brought fresh minds to bear on their studies, minds freed from cram and copy. They were not only more eager but more inquisitive. They asked questions, inquired, doubted, argued, and discussed. After hard day's work, they would rush up to the classes, sit up and discuss. Often these discussions proved so very lively and animated that the pupils followed the tutors to the railway stations arguing all the way. They waited till the arrival of the local trains and often sat in the trains and accompanied their tutors to the suburbs arguing all throughout the journey. They clearly proved that theirs was a quest, the quest for learning. Mr. Massingham is very much interested in India. He was as anxious to meet me to discuss scheme of work here as I was. I believe a branch of World Association could do much but what we really want is an indigenous movement. The demand for education must come from the people themselves.

Another organisation working on the same lines as the Society just described is the Workers Educational Association, the W.E.A. This too has branches all over Great Britain and works in co-operation with the universities. It conducts a popular magazine known as the "High-way." Another scheme for popular education is the travelling university in America, a whole university, library, laboratory, professors, and volunteer students, is packed up in a railway train and shunted off at a wayside station. The villagers flock and listen to talks and lectures Why could not our universities institute similar schemes? Would it not be feasible to send travelling universities to the villages? What way more profitable for our undergraduates to spend their vacations than to travel with their tutors, see real India, know their countrymen in the rural areas, know them and be glad that the heart of India is still sound? What service greater than for young medicos to explain in simple vernacular, laws of village sanitation and hygiene to the ignorant brethren? What use nobler for learning than to impart the same to those that need it? The benefits of such a system both to the teachers and the taught should be obvious.

Revival of Vernaculars.

Evening classes and special colleges for the people on the model of Ruskin College, London, are another means for popular education. But the instruction should be popular and through the vernaculars. There is a great future for the vernacular in India. Could not the universities undertake the revival of the vernaculars by means of these extension classes. Would that not be killing two birds at a stroke? Could not our Universities publish cheap pamphlets in the vernaculars on History, Literature, Finance and Economics? Ras Lilas, Bhagats, and Rastaris, are another means of popular education. They really are the indigenous system of popular education. No one ever attended a Ras Lila without being edified, pleased and elevated and yet no one ever attended the same for gaining a diploma or a degree? Let these be organised on a larger and a more systematic manner than at present. But till the demand comes from the people themselves, let the universities start travelling universities. If the people do not come to the university let the university go to the people.

ILLICIT DISTILLERS CONVICTED.

PARSI EXCISE OFFICER'S SMART CAPTURE.

Mr. A. P. Bhownagri, Excise Inspector of Karjat Taluka, Kolaba District, was responsible for the smart detection of illicit distillation in the district.

It appears that as a result of receiving information that in the village of Markiachiwadi about five miles from Karjat, two brothers were distilling liquor on a large scale and selling it to approved customers, Mr. Bhownagari kept a strict watch on them for some time. As the distillation was done during the day with a strict watch on the road leading to the village, and as the situation of the village being on high level the Inspector devised a plan to go to the village during the day unnoticed and to catch them red-handed.

Accordingly on the 24th ultimo he hired two bullock carts and covered them up with "pardas" so as to look like carts carrying Mahomedan "zananas" and he with his sub-inspector J. M. Dalaya and four peons sat in one cart and six more peons were accommodated in the other cart. The carts left Karjat at about 1 p.m. On coming to the village two villagers, who were patroling the road inquired as to the inmates of the cart but the cartmen as prearranged informed them that Mahomedan Zananas are going from Karjat to Kashella village. The carts came to the village near the houses of the accused, and the Inspector with his party jumped down raided the house while distillation was going on in the kitchen and arrested the two brothers with their mother The kiln was working and two bottles full of hot liquor were lying on the side of the kiln. On a further search one bottle, two full pints of illicit liquor kept concealed under bundles of green grass were found.

The two brothers, Gopal Dhonju Bhagat and Rama Dhondu Bhagat with their mother Bagirthi were then charged before Mr. J. A. Gupte, Second Class Magistrate, Kuriat, who convicted them and sentenced the first accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 50 the second to three months with a fine of Rs. 50 and the third to a fine of Rs. 75.

Before the same Magistrate, Mr. Bhownagri charged three Thakors, Anu Nama Pardhi, Hasia Jaitu and Poshia Ambu for illicit distillation of liquor on the 1st instant. The accused were distilling liquor in a village called Jumapati situated between Neral and Matheran and selling the same to approved customers visiting the bazar, at Matheran on every Sunday. Mr. Bhownagri with his assistant raided the village on the early morning of the 1st instant and detected them while distilling liquor in a valley with complete apparatus for distillation.

The Magistrate convicted all the three and sentenced each of them to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two months and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to undergo further imprisonment for a month.

SUIT AGAINST HINDU UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 25.

Mr. Ram Ugrah Singh, a student of the LL.B. class of the Hindu University, has filed a novel suit against the Hindu University claiming Rs. 5,000 damages for not passing him in the third division at the last Bachelor of Laws Examination. It appears the University recently abolished the third division and hence the student did not pass though he had obtained the third division marks.

U. P. CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 25.

Babu Purshottamdas Tandon will preside over the U. P. Political Conference at Gorakhpur.

RISKS CHILDREN RUN.

IN THE FAR EAST.

In China and the tropical East babies and young children are subject to much greater health risks than are those who live in America or Europe, for reasons associated with climatic conditions and environment. Every thoughtful parent knows this, and should take precautions accordingly.

One of the best safeguards for the health of your little ones is to be found in Baby's Own Tablets a med cine especially prepared for the use of children, and guaranteed absolutely wholesome and safe for even the youngest infant. The following testimony to their merits comes from Mr. D. L. M. Haniff, of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ipoh, F.M.S., who writes:—

"My little son was subject to children's complaints such as fever, stomach-ache, gripe, etc. I sought medical advice but all to no purpose. Then I tried Baby's Own Tablets and they made a wonderful change. My boy has no complaints now, has an excellent appetite, and is the very likeness of health."

This wonderful children's tonic is entirely vegetable and not touched by hand in course of preparation.

The first effect of Baby's Own Tablets is to gently move the bowels. Then they cool feverishness, relieve indigestion, colic, croup, or colds, check diarrhœa, allay teething pains, expel worms, quiet the nerves, promote restful, health-giving sleep. Chemists sell them at 14 ans. the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—

Narottam Girdhar & Co., A.M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji & Co.

LAHORE LETTER.

PRESS AND COMMUNAL TENSION.

THE NEW MINISTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Sept. 21.

The Kohat excesses have been the sensation of the week. The Kohat cantonment is situated at a distance of less than 1½ miles from the town and the failure of the authorities to relieve the situation in time has evoked considerable protest and resentment. The over-enthusiasm and zeal exhibited by those in authority in suppressing what they call political disorders has often-times been characterised as hysteric; but one wonders what to say of the inordinate delay of authorities in suppressing communal riots which result in so much loss. It is certainly inexcusable in this case because the military were at hand, and the calamity could have been averted by a prompt handling of the situation. A consensus of public opinion disapproves of the conduct of the guardians of law and order, whether Europeans or Indians; and holds them chiefly responsible for not averting such a catastrophe, more so on account of the fact that some bureaucrats in this country and in England triumphantly and tauntingly allude to these very communal outbursts as an excuse for keeping this country in a state of perpetual subjection.

But where we deplore the failure of the forces of order to restore peace before it was too late, we must also condemn our own people who in the guise of friendship are the most harmful propagandists of the gospel of communal hate and bigotry. The grouping of the Indian people on communal lines is as harmful as it is mischievous, and has already worked much havoc by retarding the pace of our progress. It is to be regretted that almost all of our vernacular papers have become agents for the publicity of the pernicious ideas of bigoted communalism. There are already a large number of these journals and many more are coming in the field, roaring with the message of communal organisation, communal discipline and communal rights and what not? They have turned the two communities, which have been living together peacefully, into hostile camps and into a state of armed peace, which is so often disturbed by riots.

THE NEW MINISTER.

At last the Governor has appointed a successor to the unseated Minister of Agriculture, and the worst apprehensions of the public have been justified. The new Minister, Ch. Chhotu Ram, is little known even in this Province, and those who know a little of him know him as the lieutenant of Ch. Lal Chand, the out-going Minister. Ch. Chhotu Ram is a staunch ruralite as opposed to a townsman—there being two further divisions of recent creation in the Punjab Council, besides the communal parties. Chowdhri Chhotu Ram has never been known for taking part in advanced public life of the Province and has been a sort of reactionary. He commands no following in the Council, and from that point of view also, he was not fitted to be appointed a Minister. Only the other day he signalised himself by entering a strong, though solitary defence on behalf of his chief, Ch. Lal Chand, in a vernacular paper, representing the latter as a victim of the unsympathetic treatment of the Hindu public and Press. He wrote that the resentment caused by the unseating of Ch. Lal Chand was not confined to Rohtak or the Punjab, but prevailed in Rajputana, United Provinces, and C. P., where the population of Hindu Jats counted at ninety lakhs. One wonders if all this was correct.

The action of the Governor in making the choice has been characterised as "amazing and extraordinary" and one calculated to "flout public opinion." It affords another proof to the public of the principles and methods which guide our rulers in the working of the Reforms.

AN I. C. S. SUCCESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 25.

Pandit Ratan Kumar Nehru, son of Pandit Mohan Lal Nehru, has passed the Open Competitive Examination for the Indian Civil Service in England, standing first.

Any stubborn pain in the small of the back is good cause to suspect weak kidneys, for that is just where the kidneys are, the natural spot for kidney pains.

Heavy, throbbing backache and sharp twinges when you stoop, bend or give your back a sudden twist tell you of inflamed kidneys; kidneys sore, overworked and tired.

The kidneys have enough to do when you are in good health to filter the blood free of uric acid poisons. Colds, fevers, overwork or excesses of any sort, congest and overwork the kidneys. Unless promptly relieved what was at first a simple inflammation, will turn in time to gravel, dropsy, lumbago, sciatica, rheumatism, or some chronic form of kidney disease.

Suspect weak kidneys if the urine is disordered. Look also for head-aches, dizzy spells, constant tired feelings and nervousness.

Then if your kidneys are weak, use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills the remedy that has been curing weak kidneys for over fifty years.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 25.

S S Gogra, Morgan, Calcutta.
S S Chakla, Woollatt, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 25.

S S Mulbera, Steadman, London.
S S Hatimura, Evans, Calcutta.
S S Vasna, Gulliver, Busreh.
S S City of Newcastle, Fren, Dunkirk.
S S Halerie, Logic, Calcutta.
S S Maur, Jensen, Bangkok.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chakla, 1727 tons, Captain A E Woollatt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Gogra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gogra, 3151 tons, Captain S A Morgan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Mulbera:—The B I S N Company's steamer Mulbera, 5526 tons, Captain W R Steadman, will sail to-day from harbour for London, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Hatimura:—The B I S N Company's steamer Hatimura, 4169 tons Captain A J Evans, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with same botto meargo.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vasna, 2943 tons, Captain B Gulliver, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Newcastle:—The City Line steamer City of Newcastle, 4462 tons, Captain G A Fren, will sail to-day from harbour for Dunkirk via Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Halerie:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer Halerie, 3217 tons, Captain C D Logic, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Maur:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer Maur, 649 tons, Captain T Jensen, will sail to-day from harbour for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, September 25.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

2 Macedonia 5247 London 27/9 M M & Co.
3 Mulbera 5524 London 26/9 M M and Co.
4 Castalia 4983 Lipsol 8/10 Grahams.
6 Karoa, 3667 Durban 1/10, M M and Co.
8 Pilsna 4915 Trieste 1/10 L Triestino.
10 & 11 Begum 2636 Java 30/9 T M & Co.
11 Aki Maru, 2676, Japan, 29/9 N Y Kaisha.
13 Mirzapore 4135 London N F M M & Co.
15 City of Newcastle 4462 Karachi 26/9 K Nixon and Co.
14 Othello 3291 Hull 1/10 T F and Co.
10 Sardinia 4142 Japan 14/10 M M & Co.
16 Bradanon 3164, Antwerp, NF, T M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Capodimonte 3544 K'chi 28/9 L Tristew.
3 Barjora 1877 Basra, 1/10 M M & Co.
3 Ummelasi 1855, Dunkirk, 29/9, Graham and Co.
4 Vasna 2043 Busra 26/9 M M and Co.
12-13 Jalavira 2352 Rangoon, 28/9 Scindia S N Co.
15 Maru 649 Bangkok 26/9 F F, C and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Golconda, 3203 NF, NF, M M & Co.
C and R Hallerio 5217 Colombo 26/9 F F, C and Co.

EXPORTS.

Sept. 25.

S S Macedonia for London:—27 bales cow hides tanned, L Tharia and Sons; 12 bales goat skins tanned, L Tharia and Sons; 150 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, J Purmanand and Co.; 1 bundle woollen carpets, J S Narag and Sons; 7 bales wool, K Esmail; 3 bales sheep skins tanned, L Tharia and Sons, 24 empty cylinders Brunner Mond and Co.

S S Mirzapore for London:—4 bundles lamb skins raw, M A Md. Siddiqapur; 36 cwt Indian chutney, N K Jesawala; 5 casks sheep casings, S 24 H Kadarbakhsh; 72 bales woollen carpets, Bontor and Co. 5 bundles broad tail lamb skins, Allen Bros and Co. Ltd. 15 bales kopok cotton T Dawoodbhai and Co. 12 cwt. bees wax, T Dawoodbhai and Co.

S S City of Newcastle:—Antwerp:—220 bales cotton H Nensey and Co.

S S Mulbera for Hamburg:—100 cwt cashew nuts, Vishnoo Bhaskar; 400 cwt ground nut oil cakes, L Ebramji; 1000 cwt gram E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

S S Bradavoa for Antwerp:—2000 cwt. ground nut oil cake, J Permanand and Co. 580 cwt crushed bones, E Virjee and Co. 50 bales hemp, T. Dawoodbhoy and Co. 875 cwt. myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Othello for Hull:—4600 cwt linseed, Relli Bros.; 3000 cwt linseed, Strauss and Co. Ltd.

S S Capode monte for Genoa:—1000 cwt linseed, Strauss and Co. Ltd. 55 bales kapok cotton, Walter Pavri and Co. 89 bales silk waste, Gorio Ltd., 3000 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Bros.; 3000 cwt teel seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Capodemonte for Naples:—4000 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—255 cwt linseed oil cake, A Bhanji and Bros.; 4300 lwt hardi seed, Ralli Bros.; 229 bales wool, D Kundanmall; 100 bales wool, K Esmail; 10 bales cotton fly, M Cmandalal and Co.; 15 bales wool raw, The Bombay Co. Ld; 975 cwt. myrabollams, C. Jivanlal and Co. 760 cwt. linseed oil cakes, Bhasker Hari Lele.

S S Castalia Glasgow:—375 cwt ground nut oil cakes, L Ebramji; 70 cwt stoves of empty Hogshead in shooks, Spencer and Co., Ld.; 44 cwt heads and hoops of empty Hhds. Spencer and Co., Ld.

S S Castalia for New York:—200 cwt. Peppyseed, E Virjee and Co.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—4000 cwt rape seed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

S S Aki Maru for Kobe:—90 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd. 160 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.; 13½ cwt Ivory, H Ramji and Sons.

S S Aki Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ltd.

S S Aki Maru for Yokohama:—2 cases sandalwood oil (100 lbs), Mitsui Bussen Kaisha Ltd.

S S Aki Maru for Hongkong:—1 cwt rhino Horns, H Lalji and Co. 3 bales tanned hides, D H Kazi and Co.

S S Aki Maru for Osaka:—2 drums Methyl Alcohol (80 gallons) Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ld. 200 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Aki Maru for Yokaichi:—300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Celebes Maru for Hongkong:—5½ cwt. Ivory, B Esmail and Co.

IMPORTS.

Sep. 25.

S S Selma City, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—

From New York:—1107 drums Lubricating oil, 494 cases Lubricating oil, 435 barrels Lubricating oil, 50 kegs Lubricating grease, 3 barrels Lubricating grease, 50 cases Lubricating grease, 30 barrels grease, 100 cases grease, 16½ barrels Grease, 450 cases Mineral oil, 50 cases Antiphlogistine, 165 cases Quaker Oats, 148 cases Bolts and Nuts, 65 cases canned Salmond, 55 cases Turpentine substance, 85 cases Bromo paper, 1550 cases Mineral colza, 200 cases Patent Medicine, 30 cases Listerine, 50 cases Transformer oil, 226 cases Aluminium circles, 46 cases Gas mantles 200 bales old newspapers, 10 bales cotton Remnants, 42 packages Fellow's Syrup, 339 packages Hurricane Lanterns, 1400 boxes Tin plates, 1937 bars Silver, 20 barrels cement, 67 drums caustic soda, 16 drums Dyestuffs, 300 drums Turpentine.

From Philadelphia:—402 cases Lubricating oil, 136 barrels Lubricating oil, 863 drums Lubricating oil, 30 barrels grease, 5 drums Petroleum Lubricating Grease, 46 drums Causti csoda, 20075 bundles steel hoops.

S S Jalavecra, Agents The Scindia Steam N Co. Ltd.:—

From Moulmein:—10230 bags Rice, 6042 bundles battons, 380 pieces Teak posts, 138 pieces Teak squares.

From Rangoon.—47899 bags Rice, 86 preces Block Tins; 805 bags cotton seed.

From Madras:—77 bales cotton, 19 bales cotton waste, 33 bags drugs.

From Colombo:—202 bundles old gunnies, 23 bales Mattress Fibre, 165 bags Green Tea, 13 H/cases Tea.

S S Bradavon, Agents Turner Morrison and Co. Ltd:—

From Laurenco Marques:—6977 tons coal.

S S Celebes Maru, Agents Osaka Shosen Kaisha:—

From Nagoya:—60 bales cotton yarn, 50 cotton sheeting, 508 cases porcelain, 254 cases glassware.

From Osaka:—174 bales Grey shirting, 870 bales cotton sheeting, 100 bales Iron sand, 940 bales cotton yarn, 93 cases cotton yarn, 25 cases Flannel, 70 cases Brass circles, 20 cases Glass Beads, 35 cases Rubber Balls, 50 cases cotton Twill, 252 cases glass ware, 30 cases Enamelled ware, 58 cases Match boxes, 11 cases Provisions; 40 packages Provisions.

From Tokyo:—30 bales cotton yarn, 33 cases Toys, 37 cases Rubber Balls.

From Kobe:—405 bales cotton yarn, 28 bales Paper, 30 bales Tarpaulins 60 bags chalk precipitated, 783 piece Fire woods, 66 cases cotton Hosiery shirts, 56 cases cotton hosiery, 131 cases Enamelledware, 15 cases cotton Flannel, 86 cases Glassware 20 cases cotton shirting, 94 cases celluloid bangles, 72 cases silk yarn, 10 cases silk, 180 cases Refined camphor, 24 cases Empty match boxes, 24 cases Tinware, 78 cases Silk goods, 25 cases Arsenic powder, 23 cases cotton P. goods.

From Yokohama:—26 cases Toys.
From Moji:—140 cases Brass boards.

From Hongkong:—32 packages Fire crackers, 1008 cases Fire crackers, 46 cases canned goods, 66 cases Glass bangles, 100 cases Cassia, 250 bales Cassia, 35 baskets China Roots, 100 mat bags Sugar candy.

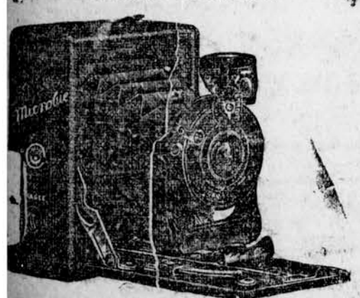
From Singapore:—9 drums Lubricating oil, 525 bundles sandalwood, 540 bags betel nuts, 60 bags coffee, 190 bags Damar Batu; 629 bags Sago Floar; 1744 bundles Rattans, 18 casks Borax.

From Colombo:—275 cases Salmon, 219 cases Canned Fruits, 640 cases Jams.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

AGFA

PHOTO PRODUCTS



THE WONDERFUL

IHAGEE REFLEX

CAMERAS.

The Cheapest on the market

Prices: Rs. 16/- and 21/-

AGENTS:

Continental Photo Stores,

73, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

BHARATPUR FLOODS RELIEF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

The rescue and relief work in connection with the Bharatpur floods still continues. The State Relief Committee has also been continuously at work. Help has been by this time reached every affected quarter. Relief work is now being persued with redoubled energy. His Highness the Maharaja has gone out to the villages and is personally conducting the rescue and relief work and surveying the situation. His Highness had once to ride through deep waters for miles. Others are following his example. Along with the rescue and relief work, measures for re-building and re-settlement are being considered and a meeting of the citizens of Bharatpur and suburbs was called on the 22nd with a view to explain a scheme of reconstruction in safe places and on a sanitary basis. Further contingencies are being considered, schemes devised and measures concerted.

C. P. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, Sept. 25.

At a general meeting of the Yeotmal Social Club it was decided to hold the C. P. and Berar provincial tennis tournaments here during the Dipawali holidays from 26th to 29th October both days inclusive. A tournament committee has been formed with Mr. M. Narsingrao, Divisional Forest Officer, as its president. The committee appeals to all Indian tennis clubs in the province to participate in the function.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 25th Sept. 1924.	Total since 1st June, 1924.	June 1st to 25th Sept. 1922.	June 1st to 25th Sept. 1923.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 47	47 69	77 43	69 98
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 56	54 13	74 82	66 09
Esplanade (Guk. Tej Hospital) ..	0 48	53¼14	84 55	66 30
Byculla (J. J Hospital) ..	0 60	58 38	77 77	72 33

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, September, 24

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m. 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.]	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.753 inches
Temperature of Air	80.1 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.0 „
Dew Point	74.0 „
Relative humidity of Air ..	82% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	8 8 „
Maximum temperature of Air ..	86.0 „
Minimum	76.2 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, NE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	138 miles
Fall of Rain	0.38 inches
Total fall during month	7.97 „
Do. do. year	47.60 „
Additional fall of rain upto 10 a.m. of 25th Sept.	0.09 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
	Sep	h. m.	ft. in.	Sep.	h. m.	ft. in.
Th.	25	9 7	26 0	25	2 15	18 8
		21 9	25 1		15 21	19 2
F.	26	9 42	26 10	26	3 12	17 10
		21 51	26 3		15 59	18 2
Sat.	27	2 59	26 9	27	10 4	21 6
		14 55	26 5		22 14	19 4
Sun.	28	10 50	26 3	28	4 34	16 6
		23 11	28 3		17 2	16 2
M.	29	11 23	28 8	29	5 9	16 1
		23 50	28 10		17 25	15 4
Tu.	30	11 58	28 10	30	5 48	16 1
	Oct	..	..	Oct.	18 7	14 11
W.	1	0 31	29 2	1	6 27	15 5
		12 34	28 7		18 45	14 9

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of Observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 25th September, 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the northwest of the Province and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was very normal.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.26" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is locally damper than usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear over Sind and lightly to moderately clouded over Rajputana. Humidity is in defect in upper Sind and generally in excess in Rajputana. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in east Rajputana; the minimum was very nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar-Para has had 0.18" of rain, Surat 0.50" and Neemuch 0.26". Skies are lightly clouded over north Gujarat and north Kathiawar and in general moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is locally above normal. Maximum temperature was as usual in the division; the minimum was above normal at Rajkot only.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.20" of rain and Nagpur 0.12". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and humidity is as usual. Temperature was almost normal except in Berar, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.47" of rain associated with a thunderstorm. Marmagao reports 0.17" of rain and Karwar 0.59". Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 86 deg. (1 deg. above normal) and the minimum 75.9 deg. (1 deg. below normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.21" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the north of the division and moderately to heavily clouded over the south. Humidity is in excess at Ahmednagar. Maximum temperature was generally lower than usual; the minimum was very nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active in the south of the Peninsula and generally weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Malabar Mysore, the Madras Deccan, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast, and local in the east United Provinces, Gujarat, Central India West and the west Central Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in Kathiawar and the Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 1.11", Cochin 1.22", Trivandrum 4.18 inches, Masulipatam 4.25 inches, Bellary 2.41 inches, Bangalore 1.96 inches, Madras 3.94 inches, Trichinopoly 0.25 inches and Negapatam 1.08 inches. Temperature was very low in southeast Madras.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend into Hyderabad.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 24th September 1924 issued from Simla.

A depression has formed in the southwest of the Bay and the monsoon is very active in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, east Rajputana, Central India West, the west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras excluding the Deccan and local in Chota Nagpur, Behar, the east United Provinces and the east Central Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in Burma, Bengal, Kashmir, Gujarat and south Hyderabad.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report were:—Victoria Point, Dibrugarh one and a half inches; Silchar two; Conamarg a half; Pachmarhi one; Mercara one; Cuddalore, Kodaikanal one and a half, Nellore two; Cocanada one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 25TH OF SEPT. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan		9.15	5.03	+4.12
Rawalpindi		23·82	22.31	+1.51
Lahore		14.38	14.79	—0.41
Hissar		7.13	11.22	—4.09
Ambala		19.81	23.04	—3.23
Delhi		19.84	22.24	—2.40
United Provinces—				
Agra		21.06	23.01	—1.95
Mainpuri		21.35	22.28	+9.07
Jhansi		38.09	34.10	+5.95
Cawnpore		43.75	31.08	+12.67
Allahabad	0.26	37.14	33.26	+3.88
Sind—				
Jacobabad		1.50	2.27	—0.77
Karachi		2.25	5.89	—3.64
Rajputana—				
Ajmer		30.99	18.16	+12.83
Jaipur	0.04	37.45	21.48	+15.97
Kotah		42.80	25.59	+17.21
Mount Abu		64.63	57.33	+7.30
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj		7.20	13.20	—6.00
Dwarka		3.81	12.38	—8.57
Veraval		14.78	17.26	—2.48
Rajkot		25.16	24.46	—1.32
Bhavnagar Para ..	0.18	14.96	19.33	—4.37
Gujarat—				
Surat	0.50	41.80	37.98	+3.82
Ahmedabad		23.84	27.25	—3.41
Deesa	0.04	29.02	23.22	+6.40
Central India West—				
Neemuch	0.26	27.18	26.76	+0.42
Indore		32.46	29.49	+2.97
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	0.20	56.09	48.57	+7.52
Saugor		38.34	40.18	—1.84
Hosnangabad		37.64	43.93	—6.29
Khandwa		24.05	25.80	—1.75
Akola		27.90	25.71	+2.19
Amraoti	0.01	21.75	27.01	—5.26
Nagpur	0.12	30.05	41.73	—11.03
Chanda		30.85	45.01	—14.16
Raipur	0.05	29.20	43.94	—14.74
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.47	47.69	65.96	—18.27
Ratnagiri		91.45	92.28	—0.83
Mormugao	0.17	85.21	84.92	+0.29
Karwar	0.59	110.80	106.79	+4.01
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	0.03	19.02	17.56	+1.46
Ahmednagar	0.03	17.79	16.68	+1.11
Poona		13.07	19.20	—0.13
Sholapur	0.01	16.53	20.55	—4.02
Bijapur		8.86	12.99	—4.13
Belgaum	0.21	41.57	37.63	+3.94
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad		17.44	22.68	—5.24
Nizamabad (Indr.) ..		28.14	34.55	—6.41
Hyderabad		23.13	23.58	—0.45
Malabar—				
Mangalore	1.11	129.00	105.48	+2352
Calicut	0.08	133.74	86.36	+4738
Cochin	1.22	128.68	71.08	+5590
Ceylon—				
Colombo	1.39	37.88	20.46	+1742
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam ..	4.25	24.66	23.17	+1.49
Bellary	2.41	12.52	10.01	+2.51
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..
Madras	3.94	19.23	14.51	+4.72
Bangalore	1.96	20.40	17.98	+2.42
Coimbatore	0.02	23.40	5.38	+1802
Trichinopoly ..	0.25	10.07	10.58	—0.51
Negapatam	1.08	7.92	9.88	—1.96

TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY LIMITED.

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR 1923-24.

The following are important extracts out of the eighteenth report of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. for the year ending 31st March, 1924.

The Company's nett profits for the year ending 31st March 1924 amounts to Rs. 31,52,007-2-6 which with the sum brought forward from the last year's account, namely Rs. 2,53,927-5-3 makes a total of Rs. 33,85,934-7-9.

A sum of Rs. 30,00,000 has been appropriated from this profit to Depreciation Fund Account leaving a balance of Rs. 3,85,934-7-9 which amount the Directors recommend should be carried forward.

In view of the above result of the year's working the Directors regret their inability to recommend any dividends even to Preference Shareholders.

The Directors have taken this opportunity to apply a portion of Premium on Deferred shares to write off Discount, Commission and Expenses on Debenture Stock which stood in the last Balance Sheet at Rs. 27,45,869-7-3 and the Depreciation Fund with the addition of balance of Premium on Deferred shares to write down the Block and Investments of the Company.

RAW MATERIALS.

During the year raw materials were drawn from the following properties belonging to the Company:—Iron Ore, Gurumaishini 417,176 tons, Sulaipat 132,318 tons and Badampahar 227,872 tons. Coal from the Company's Collieries 410,472 tons. Dolomite and Limestone K. Lease 106.261 tons, Panposh 96,588 tons and Baradwar 14,480 tons All raw materials have been drawn much in excess of the last year

Intensive prospecting is being done in the Noamundi Mine (Jamda Block No. 1) and also in the Keonjhar State. A Lease for Limestone over an area of 150 acres in Chaibassa (villages Kondwa and Rajanka) has been executed. A renewed Lease for Limestone in the Jukehi area has also been executed.

Prospecting has been done in the Korea State (in the Central Provinces) for Coal and a Mining Lease is under completion. The Prospecting Department have also made a preliminary survey of the Jashpur State.

In view of the high prices for Manganese Ore prevailing in Europe and America, the Company's Manganese Ore Mines in the Central Provinces have been re-opened and the winning of Ore for sale from these Mines is proceeding. A renewed Lease for Manganese Ore in the Netra Government Forest was executed in November 1923.

The average daily attendance of Labour at the Works was 30,135 compared with 25,923 in the previous year, excluding Contractor's Labour, and 8,354 at the Company's mines and quarries. Greater Extensions are nearing completion. With the exception of one or two units all the different Mills have come into operation in the course of the year under review.

Coke Ovens:—The total output of Coke during the year was 612,171 tons as compared with 366,464 tons during 1922—23. The third battery of Wilputt Coke Ovens came into operation in January 1924, when 2 batteries of Evence Koppe Ovens were closed down for repairs. The bye-products recovered from the Coke consisted of 4,693 tons of Sulphate of Ammonia and 15,668 tons of Coal Tar as against 1,683 tons Sulphate of Ammonia and 4,756 tons of Coal Tar recovered last year.

During the year the total quantity of Sulphuric Acid manufactured was 5,406 tons all of which but partly meets the requirements of the Works for the manufacture of Sulphate of Ammonia. Last year the production of Acid was 2,076 tons. All 5 furnaces have been in full blast throughout. The 'C' furnace, the last of the new furnaces, was blown in in January 1924, the total production was 442,571 tons against the 242,033 tons in 1922-23. Besides this the furnaces manufactured about 7,270 tons of Ferro-Manganese both for use at the Company's Works and for export.

The yield of Steel Ingots from the Open Hearth Department has been a record yield being 193,422 against 152,573 tons during 1922-23. The output of Steel Ingots from the Duplex plant amounted to 41,616 tons. Therefore the total output of Steel Ingots was 235,038 tons against 155,694 tons last year, including Duplex plant. The New Blooming Mill commenced operation in October 1923. The production from Rail and Structural and Bar Mills totalled 134,327 tons as compared with 112,867 tons in the preceding year. The output is the highest on record from these Mills. The Plate Mill was operated only on one shift throughout the year, the production being 22,267 tons. The Sheet Bar and Billet Mill came into commission about the end of January. The output from this Mill up to March 1924 was 6,688 tons.

Schools:—At the close of the year there were 48 students in the Jamshedpur Technical Institute of whom 20 were in their first year's course, 15 in the second year and 13 in the third year. On the whole this Institute is progressing well. The 13 final year students will be taken up in responsible positions at the works on an initial salary of Rs. 200.

Other Educational Institutions like the Mrs. Perin Memorial School, the Girls School, Night School for Office Boys, Evening Technical School, English School, Commercial School and Typewriting Classes, and 13 free Primary Schools have all been maintained efficiently throughout the year.

Housing:—The General situation in this respect remained much the same as in the previous year through 40 blocks of 8 type quarters containing 160 units were erected during the year. There has been a complaint regarding the inadequacy of housing provided by the Company. The complaint is justified; but owing to want of funds the building programme has had to be suspended.

Loans for building houses:—The granting of small loans by the Company to its employees for erecting their own houses has become very popular and about 665 houses, both pucca and kutcha, have been added in this way.

Medical Dept:—The New Hospital Building was occupied during the year under review. The total number of beds provided is 72 against 40 in the old building. The total number of patients treated during the year was 4,87,819. On the whole the health of Jamshedpur was good, there having been no epidemics of infectious disease during the year. As the New Hospital is some distance from the works a first aid hospital has been started in the old General Office building where first aid is rendered and many cases of minor injuries are attended to. In addition the Company maintains 3 out-door dispensaries located in different parts of the Town.

As stated in the last Report, most of the Associated Companies started production twelve months ago.

The Tinplate Company of India has been working for about eighteen months, but it is to be regretted that, owing to several causes, the Company has been working at a loss. On the application of the Tinplate Company of India and on the recommendation of the Tariff Board, the Government of India have included this industry for protection under the Steel Industry Protection Act 1924. The protection afforded to this industry is in the shape of an additional import duty of Rs. 20 per ton i.e., total import duty being as under:—

RATE OF DUTY PER TON.

Tinplates, tin sheets including tin taggers Rs. 60.

The Agricultural Implements Company, Limited:—This Company has been able to produce satisfactory articles such as Powrahs, Pick-axes and other implements, but owing to want of sufficient finance for working capital and necessary improvements, has not been able to make headway. The Company has been negotiating with the Government of Bihar and Orissa for a loan under the State Aid to Industries Act. The Tata Iron and Steel Company have taken over the Managing Agency of Agricultural Implements Co., Ltd.

The Indian Steel Wire Products Company, Limited:—This Company also started operation during the year, but has not been able to make progress for want of finance to carry out certain necessary improvements and for working capital. On application made to the Bihar and Orissa Government, that Government have agreed to grant a loan of Rs. 7 lakhs to this Company on certain conditions which are being discussed.

The Indian Cable Company:—This Company is reported to be doing well, manufacturing electric cables etc.

The Enamelled Ironware Limited.—This Company having completed construction, produced sample enamelled ware which was found satisfactory, but owing to financial difficulties it has not been able to make further progress. The Managing Agents of the Company are considering as to the ways and means.

The Tariff Board appointed by the Government of India submitted its report to the Government in three parts, in February and March 1924. That Report was considered by the Indian Legislature at a special session held at Simla in May. The recommendations made by the Tariff Board for protection to the Indian Steel Industry were accepted by the Government and the Legislature and embodied in the Steel Industry Protection Act 1924 which came into force on the 13th June 1924. Briefly the protection afforded may be stated be on an average about 15 per cent on the import price in addition to the previous existing duties on various kinds of steel, and a bounty on rails and fishplates rolled, and certified by the Government Metallurgical Inspector. The benefits afforded by the Act have not yet been realized by the Company owing to the very low prices at which the foreign steel is being imported and owing to the adverse fluctuation of Exchange Representations have been made to Government to this effect.

TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.

A general meeting of the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation), was held on Monday at the Central Bank Building, Mr. A. Gilchrist, one of the liquidators, presiding, when the liquidators' report was presented to the shareholders.

The report stated that the total realisations amounted to Rs. 8,49,859, of which Rs. 2,39,471 represented the amounts received in respect of 9,627 shares of the Central Bank at Rs. 24-14 per share, the allotment of which was not claimed by the shareholders entitled thereto; Rs. 96,645 being the amount received at Rs. 15 per share in respect of 6,443 shares of the Tata Industrial Bank held by the dissenting shareholders who had agreed to accept Rs. 15 per share as the purchase price thereof; and Rs. 5,13,742, the amount received in respect of 24,536 shares of the Tata Industrial Bank held by dissenting shareholders, the purchase price whereof was fixed by arbitration or otherwise. Out of these total realisations, the following disbursements were made: (1) Rs. 74,102, the amount paid in respect of 2,979 shares of the Central Bank at Rs. 24-14 per share, the allotment of which was not claimed; (2) Rs. 96,630, the amount paid to the dissenting shareholders at Rs. 15 per share in respect of 6,442 shares of the Tata Industrial Bank; and (3) Rs. 5,13,742, the amount paid to the dissenting shareholders in respect of 24,536 shares of the Tata Industrial Bank, the purchase price of which was fixed by arbitration or otherwise. The total disbursements amounted to Rs. 6,84,475, and the balance left was Rs. 1,65,384.

FURTHER ACTION.

The liquidators stated that they had the right to call upon the Central Bank (1) to issue further 4,266 shares of the Central Bank to the shareholders of the Tata Industrial Bank in exchange for 8,532 Tata Bank shares; (2) to pay a further sum of Rs. 1,65,369 being the balance of the amount received in respect of 6,648 shares of the Central Bank, the allotment of which was not claimed and which shares were sold and the sale proceeds thereof had not yet been claimed by the shareholders of the Tata Bank; (3) to pay in respect of 5,245 shares of the Tata Bank held by dissenting shareholders whose claims had not yet been settled, such amounts as might be fixed by arbitration or otherwise; and (4) to pay the liquidation expenses and the remuneration of the liquidators.

On the Chairman's invitation to the shareholders to ask questions, Mr. P. D. Shamdasani put several questions to him. He wanted to know the total assets of the Tata Bank at the time of the liquidation, as also the total liabilities at the time, what were the surpluses left to be distributed among the shareholders. He also wanted to know whether the Bank's property at the date of the commencement of the liquidation was worth Rs. 2,47,93,384.

Mr. Gilchrist said these questions did not arise out of the report he had submitted to the meeting, and that he had no information on the points raised.

Mr. Shamdasani continued to speak and Mr. Gilchrist refused to hear him any more and declared the meeting closed. As he left the chair, some of the shareholders protested against his action and said that they too wanted to ask some questions. They complained that they were not given any opportunity of so doing, and resented the closing of the meeting. The Chairman, however, would not resile from the position he had taken up and left the meeting.

A SATSIFACTORY SETTLEMENT.

TARAKESHWAR MAHANT ABDICATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 24.

The triumph at Tarakeshwar is eminently the triumph of the Bengal Swarajists and Satyagrahis. Mohunt Satisgiri who abdicated, addressing a crowded gathering of eight thousand people, said that he was appointed the Mohunt of the temple in pursuance of the long established customs and traditions and made improvement of the estate to the best of his ability. When he took charge of the Mohuntship the annual income of the property amounted to Rs. 10,000 and now it had risen to Rs. 40,000. Continual illness had made him weak in body and brain and he had no other alternative but to abdicate. When the Mahabirdal and the Satayagrahis first made their appearance on the last Sibratri day he could not understand their intention. There might be some hidden good behind all this and he hoped that considerable improvements would be effected in the estate consequent upon the situation brought about by the settlement. In days gone by the neighbouring landlords were in season and out of season at loggerheads with the Mohunt. He tried his best to remove all such difficulties. Various complaints had been made against Him. Here the speaker said that if he had done anything wrong he wanted to be pardoned for the same and he unconditionally apologised to all including his tenants. Deshbandhu who had sacrificed his all for the welfare of the motherland was now his guide and he would, unto the evening of his life, devote his time for the Congress and would travel from place to place to propagate the gospel of nationalism for the emancipation of the Motherland. Continuing the speaker said that man was a bundle of good and evil propensities and he craved the indulgence of the people for his frailties.

A TOUCHING SCENE.

Here a most touching scene was enacted. The Mohunt caught hold of Sreejut Chira Ranjan Dass' hands and placing them in Prabhat Giris said that now was their amity completed. Deshbandhu had only one son till now—Sreeman Chira Ranjan. But now he shall have two. Paravat Giri will henceforth look upon him as his father. Continuing he said the aim of the Congress was to support the Sadhus and the people of the country. He hoped that his tenants would always follow the mandates of the Committee who would see to the prosperity of the tenants.

He advised Prabhat Giri to manage the property and the temple in accordance with the decision of the committee and sincerely hoped that Prabhat Giri would never act in contravention of the opinion of the Committee.

In concluding his speech the Mohunt wanted to be pardoned for any wrong done by him and requested the audience to signify their approval by raising their hands. Simultaneously the whole assemblege raised their hands and then tears were seen trickling down his cheek.

Sreejut Prabhat Giri said that he would always try his level best to

GRINDING POVERTY OF INDIAN MASSES.

WANTED A COMPREHENSIVE ENQUIRY.

In supporting the amendment moved by Mr. T. C. Goswami, Chief Whip of the Nationalist Party, urging the dissolution of the Taxation Enquiry Committee, Mr. Chaman Lall (West Punjab; Non-Mahomedan) said in the course of his speech:—

The resolution that has been moved before the House deals with three very important matters. One is that the Assembly desires to have complete control over the personnel of the Taxation Committee. The second is that the Assembly desires to go into the economic aspects of India's exploitation. And the third is that we desire that the system of taxation should not be merely a method as Mr. Goswami pointed out but an actual scientific system; such as in fact you will find prevailing in certain civilised countries of the world. The main argument that Sir Basil Blackett levelled against this resolution was that there is no ground whatsoever for considering that India has really been impoverished by British rule—are ridiculous statements. Let me remind Sir Basil Blackett that not only Indian economists but economists of world-wide repute have laid it down that India has been consistently impoverished by British exploitation of this country. I call the attention of the Honourable Member to a statement by a certain gentleman of the name of Rev. William Tennant who said: —(The Hon. Mr. A. C. Chatterji: I have never heard of him.)—Mr. Chatterji says he has never heard of him. I pity his ignorance.

(The Hon. Sir Basil Blackett: How many other Members of the House have heard of him?)

The Hon. Mr. A. C. Chatterji: Did you ever hear of him before?).

Mr. Chaman Lal: If the Honourable Member has any pretensions to call himself an economist, I daresay he has heard of a book called "Progress and Poverty" by Henry George. It is an elementary book which I believe, is taught in elementary schools in which the quotation I am about to give is to be found.

The Hon. Mr. A. C. Chatterjee. It is out of date.

Mr Chaman Lal: I am very sorry he has been to a British University and has never heard of that book.

The Hon. Mr. A. C. Chaterjee: It is 40 years out of date.

Mr. Chaman Lal: We have heard from the Honourable Member the latest figures about the present economic situation of India, and I am sorry to say he is 500 years out of date.

Sir, this is what the Rev. William Tennant says:—

"When we reflect upon the great fertility of Hindustan, it is amazing to consider the frequency of famine. It is evidently not owing to any sterility of soil or climate; the evil must be traced to some political cause."

MACAULAY ON BRITISH RULE.

This is what Lord Macaulay said in his Essay on Lord Clive regarding the incidence of British rule in India:

"Enormous fortunes were rapidly accumulated at Calcutta, while millions of human being were reduced to the extremity of wretchedness. They had been accustomed to live under tyranny, but never under tyranny like this. They found the little finger of the Company thicker than the loins of Sirajah Dowlah. It resembled the government of evil genii rather than the government of human tyrants. Sometimes they submitted in patient misery. Sometimes they fled from the white man as their fathers had been used to fly from the Mahratta, and the palanquin of the English traveller was often carried through silent villages and towns that the report of his approach had made desolate."

Here is a statement with regard to the present situation:

"To all that vast population the strong hand of England has given a more than Roman peace; the just principles of English law have been extended by an elaborate system of codes and law officers designed to secure to the humblest of these abject peoples the rights of Anglo-Saxon freemen; the whole peninsula has been intersected by railways and great irrigation works have been constructed. Yet, with increasing frequency, famine has succeeded famine, raging with greater intensity over wider areas."

"The millions of India have bowed their necks beneath the yokes of many conquerors, but worst of all is the steady, grinding weight of British domination—a weight which is literally crushing millions out of existence, and, as shown by English writers, is inevitably tending to a most frightful and widespread catastrophe."

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE'S TESTIMONY.

I daresay the Honourable Mr. Chatterjee has heard of Florence Nightingale. I think his history will go as far as that. This is what Florence Nightingale said:—

"We do not care for the people of India. The saddest sight to be seen in the East—may propably in the world—is the peasant of our Eastern Empire."

And if the question is put how this is relevant to the question in issue, I will reply in the words of Florence Nightingale herself, where she goes on to show the causes of the terrible famines, in taxation which takes from the cultivators the very means of cultivation and the actual slavery to which the ryots are reduced as the consequences of British rule.

May, I, with your permission, Sir, give one more quotation, a recent one, not 40 years out of date. This is from Mr. H. M. Hyndman, the great socialist. What does he say? He says:—

"The famines which have been devastating India are in the main financial famines. Men and women cannot get food, because they cannot save the money to buy it. Yet we are driven, so we say, to tax these people more."

Again, Mr. Hyndman say:—

"The truth is that Indian society as a whole has been frightfully impoverished under our rule, and that the process is now going on at an exceedingly rapid rate."

I hope these quotations, Sir, are quite sufficient to convince the Hon. Sir Basil Blackett as well as the Hon. Mr. Chatterjee of the fact alluded to by us in India time and again, of which there has been no contradiction as far as I have seen, except the vague sort of contradiction of the kind that Sir Basil Blackett has indulged in, namely, that India is becoming poorer and poorer day by day as a result of British exploitation of this country. What is it that we demand? We demand, because we know perfectly well that millions of our countrymen cannot get even a single decent meal a day—we demand that an inquiry should be instituted into the system of taxation into the economic wrongs that are done to the people of India, into the famines that exist, into the methods that you adopt to extort and extricate money from the people of India. It is not an illegitimate demand, it is not an unjust demand. It is a demand which we, the representatives of the people of India, are quite capable of making, and are justly making in this Assembly. To deny us that demand, and to go over our heads and appoint a Taxation Committee, three of whose members are unknown to us in this country, to the people of this country,—we do not know whether we can trust them or not, these gentlemen who are sitting in England,—and the other three whom you want to co-opt here in India, and whom you send them on a roving Commission to England to discuss the financial and economic condition of this country—nothing could be more absurd than this that these gentlemen whom you appoint as members of the Taxation Committee should leave the shores of India and go to Whitehall to discuss the economic situation of this country. Let them come out to India. Let the representatives be the true representatives of this country whom we can trust. Let them be appointed here in India. Let them go into the villages. Let them go to the famine districts and examine the conditions of the people That is our demand.

SOME TELL-TALE FIGURES.

The Hon. Mr. Chatterjee wants probably some more recent figures and facts. He will find them in official records which perhaps he has never had time to read himself. If he reads the book issued by the Government of India known as Prices and Wages, he will find some astounding facts indeed which will convince him that India is really an impoverished country, that India is a famine-stricken country, and that under British rule she has gone on in misery, poverty and desolation. Here is a miner's wage in 1897. In 1897 .54 per ton was the wage of a miner. In 1922 it was .76 per ton. A very handsome increase in 25 years! You ask us to give you more money for yyour Services which are better paid than probably any other Service in the world, even after you had given the men an increase in 1920. Yet here is miner, a man who produces the wealth of this country,—here is a miner getting .54 per ton in 1897 and .76 in 1922.

The Hon. Mr. Chatterjee: .54 of what?

Mr. Chaman Lal: .54 rupees, Sir. The Honourable the Finance Member is sitting next to him and he can ask that question of the Finance Member. Is this evidence of the increasing prosperity of India? It is not. It is evidence of the utter bankruptcy of British rule in India. Let me take another example of what is known as an intermediate in a cotton mill. What was he getting in 1908? 16 rupees per month. What did he get in 1922? 18 rupees a month. Take a spare hand. He was getting 1897 10 rupees. In 1922 he got 14 rupees per month. A spare hand got 12 rupees in 1897 and in 1922 he got just a little over 13 rupees per month. A wonderful display of prosperity in this country! This country, Sir, is a very patient country. It is a country of patient fools and virtuous saints. If it were not a country of patient fools British rule in India would have been an impossibility long before us. It is our great ambition to see that this country stands upon its own legs. You cannot do so unless and until you know really what the economic condition of the country is, and we are merely asking you to yield to the request that we are making as the representatives of the people, to give us a true, a proper, a just enquiry into the economic condition of the people of India. We do not want any trickery or any roguery in this. We want to be straightforward about this matter. We want to tell the world the truth, the black truth about British rule in India, and it is for that reason that we demand this impartial this representative enquiry. Sir, there is no doubt about it that there are various systems of taxaion which have been tried in India, but there is one system of taxation which has not yet been tried, and it is because we want to investigate all the avenues of approach to that question that we want this representative enquiry—I mean the taxation of land values. We have got in India landholders who are getting rich on the fat of the land. We have on the other hand poverty-stricken masses who are ground down by poverty. We do desire that the wealth of this country should be distributed in an equal fashion. We desire that this poverty should be eradicated from our soil. As has been said, you may tax manufacturers, but the inevitable result will be that you will check manufacturers. You may tax improvements, but the result will be you will lessen improvements. You may tax commerce with the result that you will prevent exchange. But if you tax land and if you investigate all the avenues of approach to the question, you will increase the prosperity of the country? which will turn the poverty stricken masses into self-reliant, and human beings, not merely slaves as they are at the present moment.

Sir, it is a common saying that a great wrong always dies hard. But the great wrong that is being done to the people of India, the great wrong that is grinding us, the desperate poverty that is sending millions of human beings to their premature grave, unless you do something to remedy that wrong, unless you do something to do away with the present system of economic exploitation of this country, can result in nothing else but a very bitter and a very dangerous struggle of which there is no knowing what shall be the end.

ATTACK ON RAILWAY STATION.

QUIET RESTORED.

(Associated Press.)

SHAHJAHANPUR, Sept. 24.

Hooligans just observed an hour's truce from 12 noon to 1 p.m. when for the first time an organised attack was made on the Railway Station. It so happened that exactly at that hour a train arrived from Bareilly which brought Mr. Macnair, the Commissioner of the Rohilkhand Division, to the scene of the riot. Mr. Macnair had just got into his motor car when a batch of nearly 50 Mussalmans made an attack on some Hindus including the Raja of Pumayan who were going to board the train. They attacked not only the Hindus but damaged as well the Commissioner's car, and chased the policemen who being unarmed ran for their lives. The Sub-Inspector of Police who was there in plain clothes had the presence of mind to fire two blank shots which put the hooligans to flight. It is reported a superior official too sent a bullet wasting through the air from his revolver.

Soon after the railway police appeared with rifles. Quiet was soon restored at the station but in the other parts of the city there were scenes of violent struggle till 4 p.m. when the things looked brighter again.

CASUALTIES.

There have been several additions to the casuality list, two more men are reported to have been killed, thus bringing up the total of the dead to 9 of whom six are Mussalmans. The injured number nearly hundred.

In all probability troops will be summoned from Bareilly to-night. It is hoped the riot will subside from to-morrow. Well informed circles entertain grave doubts if this would be the last of the communal riots in the United Provinces. There is a considerable tension of feeling in the different places of the province. Even the villages are affected. The people get down and get up into the trains with sticks guns and other weapons being extremely uncertain whether at their destination they would not have to make use of their weapons.

A RESEMBLANCE TO LUCKNOW RIOT.

The Shahjehanpur disturbance resembles in many respects the Lucknow riot. There is seldom a pitched fight. On the contrary in most cases there is no fight at all. The sporadic assaults take place mostly in the lanes which are not patrolled.

ALLEGED ABETTING AND WAGING WAR.

REVENUE OFFICER CHARGED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 24.

A complaint has been filed, says the "Swarajya" correspondent by the Officer commanding the agency operation before the agent to the Governor at Vizagapatam against Mr. K. Narayana Rao, Revenue Inspector, under Sections 121, 121-A, 116 and 202 of the Indian Penal Code. It is alleged that the accused was in secret correspondence with the chief of the rebellion, Alluri Sriramaraju, and had been secretly rendering him friendly services such as supplies for the followers of the rebel chief. The accused is therefore charged with abetting and waging war against the King and also of harbouring the rebels.

COVENT GARDEN STRIKE.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

The Executive Transport Workers Union has decided not to extend the convent Garden strike and to instruct the strikers to resume work forthwith.—Reuter.

ACCIDENT OR SUICIDE?

On Monday morning, Shanker Sitaram, a Hindu, was walking along Naigaum Road Dadar, when he saw the dead body of a Hindu, aged about 30 years, floating in a well. He reported the matter to the police who removed the body to the morgue, where Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest. The deceased was identified as Sonu Vishnu, residing at Dadar and was ill for about a year. He was unemployed, but had not threatened to take his life. The jury returned a verdict of death by drowning, but remarked that there was no evidence to show whether it was accidental or suicidal.

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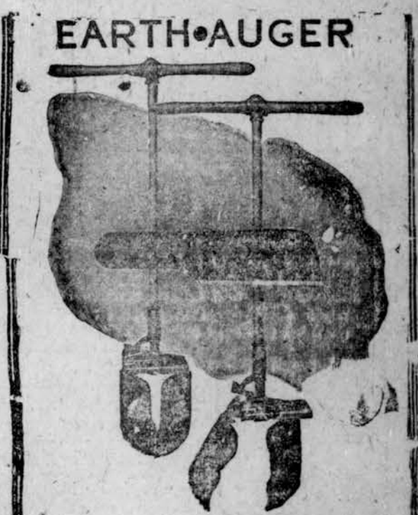

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